

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,163

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1973

Established 1887

N. Ireland Assembly Is Opened

But 1st Session Ends in Tumult

HELFEST, July 31 (Reuters).—Hardline Protestants brought the first session of Northern Ireland's new assembly to a disorderly close today, reinforcing their pledge to make the assembly unworkable.

Confusion broke out after the newly elected chairman, Nat Minkford, a former provincial junior minister, had rejected a censure motion by the hardliners and seconds later officially adjourned the session.

Militant Protestants, led by the Rev. Ian Paisley and William Craig, refused to leave the chamber with the other members and staged their own debate after the lights had been turned out.

The assembly replaces the old Stormont provincial parliament suspended last year by the British government. Elections for the assembly were held June 28 with the idea of granting Catholics a greater say in the affairs of the Protestant-dominated province.

Acrimonious Opening

But the hardline Protestants have pledged to reject any power-sharing formula with the Catholics and prevent any move toward merging the province with the Irish Republic.

The assembly had opened acrimoniously today under an unprecedented "security guard." British military vehicles and army marksmen patrolled the old Stormont grounds on the outskirts of Belfast.

The first clash came between Brian Faulkner, leader of the Official Unionists and former provincial prime minister, and the hardline Protestants.

Mr. Faulkner had nominated Mr. Minkford as chairman while Mr. Craig, backed by Mr. Paisley, put forward the name of the Rev. William Beattie.

Mr. Craig told the chamber, "Unhappily we should not be meeting here at all."

Mr. Paisley shouted that "we are not the toadies of Mr. Whitehead [British's Northern Ireland administrator] nor of the British government."

The final row of today's session started over the drawing up of standing orders for the assembly.

Chairman Famed Coward

Mr. Minkford read a directive from Mr. Whitehead that a committee should be set up by the presiding officer to recommend standing orders. Mr. Paisley promptly challenged the validity of the directive.

The chairman adjourned the meeting after he had been called a coward for adhering to the directive.

When the majority of members left, Mr. Beattie took the chair with the lights turned out and the militant Protestants conducted their own 40-minute meeting.

They broke up after forming their own committee, which they said would be answerable to the assembly, to draft standing orders. They sang "God Save the Queen," the British national anthem, before leaving the chamber.

The 19 members of the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party, led by Gerry Fitt, had walked into the chamber together. Mr. Fitt quipped to newsmen as he entered: "Don't get us wrong, we are not walking out yet."

Of the 78 members elected last month, 76 were present today.

An Unkind Cut for White House: Meat Shortage Home to Roost

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—"If Mrs. Housewife feels the meat shortage, so should the White House," says Bernard Goldstein. "They started the shortage and... don't deserve any better treatment than anyone else."

With that, he rejected an order from the White House for 15 pounds of filet mignon and New York strip steak.

Mr. Goldstein is president of District Hotel Supply, Inc., the largest hotel and restaurant meat supplier in the District of Columbia.

At the White House today, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren confirmed that the order had been rejected. He added: "We are shopping elsewhere to fill out the normal replenishment. We are in the same position as anyone else... we are buying where we can."

"We've been supplying the White House with meat for 16 years and this is the first time we've ever refused them," said Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. Goldstein said he offered lower-quality steak but was told "No, thanks." "I had no trouble filling their ground beef order," he added with a smile.

"We're talking principle here," he went on. "I realize I'm sticking my neck out—I may even lose the account—but I feel I have to do something to help the (meat) industry."

The freeze on beef prices is scheduled to end Sept. 12.

Mrs. Nixon's press secretary, Helen Smith, said White House chef Henry Haller reported no problems in his orders. She said the request turned down by Mr. Goldstein must have been for the White House state dinner for Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka featured duckling, which Miss Smith says is served often "because the President happens to like duckling."

U.S. meat shortage story and photo on Page 2.



TESTIFYING—Former presidential aide H. R. Haldeman continuing his testimony yesterday before the Senate Watergate committee. His attorney, John J. Wilson, is on the left.

In Welcome to Tanaka

Nixon Pledges 'Equality' to Japan

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—President Nixon welcomed Premier Kakuei Tanaka to Washington today with the pledge that Japan now will receive "equal partnership" recognition by the United States in world affairs.

To underscore the pledge, the two leaders agreed that President Nixon will visit Japan, and that the long-projected formal trip by Emperor Hirohito to this country will take place in 1974. President Nixon's visit to Japan will occur late this year or in 1974, at a date to be decided.

The U.S. acknowledgment of Japan's enlarged world stature, and the projected visits, are intended to heal bruises and to reduce the danger of future friction as an increasingly competitive Japan sorts out its global role.

Shaken by Actions

Economically powerful Japan repeatedly has been shaken by unilateral Nixon administration actions. The "shocks," as the Japanese call them, range from a sudden switch in U.S. policy on China in 1971 to the recent imposition of American export controls of soybeans, lumber and scrap metal on which Japan is highly dependent.

Mr. Tanaka, before meeting with Mr. Nixon, told newsmen that Japan cherishes close relations with the United States, but he bluntly added, if Japan cannot count on assured deliveries of critical supplies, it will have to turn to other nations. In either case, Mr. Tanaka said, Japan generally is "on the way to diversification" of its overall relations with other nations.

The Japanese premier was the second foreign visitor here in two days to tell the United States, publicly as well as privately, that

the days of unquestioning acceptance of American policy are over. On Monday, Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said after his meeting with Mr. Nixon that "we are not a satellite of any country."

President Nixon alluded to the tremendous turmoil in Japan's position since it was defeated by the United States in World

War II, its government restructured under U.S. control and its economy rebuilt, to the point where Japan today challenges all nations with its economic might. Mr. Nixon called this "one of the greatest epics of progress in the history of mankind."

The relationship of the United States to Japan, the President said, is a relationship that cannot take a year or more beyond 1974.

Possible by 1974

New Money System Nearer After Washington Meeting

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—A new international monetary system to replace the one created at Bretton Woods 25 years ago emerged as a real prospect today at a cooperative session of the free world's finance ministers at the International Monetary Fund headquarters here.

Several responsible sources indicated that basic details could be drafted and approved by the spring of 1974.

The new system, moreover, might be put in place by a totally new treaty or agreement, which would leave the door for membership open to Russia, the People's Republic of China and other socialist countries.

Many intricate problems of substance and negotiation still lie ahead, including the role of gold, and how to define (and perhaps re-name) the special drawing rights which will become the standard of the new system, replacing the dollar.

But a mood of compromise clearly was emerging. French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that "the recent monetary crisis appears to have convinced everybody of the need for more cooperative action. There is no longer the inclination to let things get settled by themselves."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke warmly of "the good understanding that is developing with U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz."

Conference sources said there will be "a significant new step" taken at the Nairobi annual meeting of the IMF in September; probably the definition of the special drawing rights in terms of a "basket" of currencies.

That will be followed, the sources said, by a meeting of the Committee of 20 deputies to work on such technical subjects as the rate of interest on special drawing rights. Then there will be a meeting of ministers in the spring of 1974. According to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, "this will be decisive."

Favor New Treaty

The French minister and some others favor a wholly new treaty, rather than an amendment to the present IMF charter. "If we are organizing a system for the next 20 or 30 years," he said, "we need a new document—a new treaty for a new era."

Ratification by various national legislatures among the 125 member countries of the IMF

could take a year or more beyond 1974.

The IMF board of executive directors, meanwhile, unanimously approved the appointment of a former Dutch government official, E. Johannes Wiersma, 52, as managing director to succeed Pierre-Paul Schweitzer of France, who retires Aug. 31.

That settles a year-long controversy; sometimes bitter, over the U.S. opposition to retaining Mr. Schweitzer for a third four-year term. Mr. Schweitzer's outspoken suggestions for a U.S. dollar devaluation in 1971 caused a rupture in his relationship with the Nixon administration.

Today's meeting of finance ministers, under the aegis of the IMF Committee of 20, was clearly the most successful of any since it was organized last September to try to evolve a modernized monetary system.

The Bretton Woods order, created after World War II, was keyed to a pattern of fixed exchange rates.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Senate Watergate committee chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr. accused the White House today of leaking selected contents of disputed tape recordings through the testimony of H. R. Haldeman, former White House chief of staff.

"I think this is a deliberate effort to mislead the committee," the North Carolina Democrat declared as the committee heard again from Mr. Haldeman his account of how he listened to recordings of two key meetings between President Nixon and John W. Dean 3d, the ousted White House counsel who has accused Mr. Nixon of complicity in the Watergate cover-up.

"The facts are that the President of the United States stated on July 23d he had sole control of the tapes and none would be published. Now the man closest to him appears the next week and puts his interpretation of them into evidence."

Mr. Haldeman started the committee yesterday when he said he listened in late April to the recording of a March 21, 1973, meeting between Mr. Dean and Mr. Nixon, and then listened just three weeks ago to the tape of a Sept. 15, 1972, meeting. He disclosed today that he was also given additional tapes in July to take home, but said he did not listen to them since he had not attended the meetings recorded on the tapes by the recently disclosed White House sound system.

Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who has sought a compromise in the tape dispute rather than have it end in a constitutional confrontation, asked Mr. Haldeman if he would be "agreeable to bringing these tapes up here and play them."

Mr. Haldeman said: "You're asking me to take a legal position different from the President's."

"Would Bob Haldeman as an individual be agreeable to bringing those tapes if we could otherwise procure them?" Sen. Baker asked.

"I would welcome that opportunity because they would confirm what I told you," Mr. Haldeman answered.

President Nixon has refused to furnish the tapes to the Senate panel or to the Watergate special prosecutor. Both are taking legal action to get the tapes.

Mr. Haldeman restated today in more detail how Mr. Nixon asked him to report on the two meetings. He said he listened to one tape in his office the day after the second tape to listen at home, in the latter case after he had resigned his White House position.

Ervin Settles Dispute

The committee's majority counsel, Samuel Dash, demanded that Mr. Haldeman explain why he did not surrender the tape to the committee, while it was in his custody, since he was under a "continuing subpoena." Mr. Haldeman, obviously puzzled, said he was "not aware that I was under any such obligation."

This sparked another scolding exchange between Mr. Dash and Mr. Haldeman's attorney, John J. Wilson, who earlier had accused Mr. Dash of inaccurately paraphrasing previous testimony in asking questions.

Sen. Ervin finally resolved the dispute, declaring it "a tempest in a teapot" and saying that, if asked, he'd have advised Mr. Haldeman to return the tape to

the White House. Sen. Ervin said that since Mr. Haldeman did not have the tape in his possession on May 4, the date he was first subpoenaed, he was not under obligation to provide it to the committee.

But Mr. Dash said President Nixon may have undermined his own legal position against releasing White House tapes in allowing Mr. Haldeman to listen to one of the tapes after he had become a private citizen.

White House spokesman Gerald L. Warren said today that Mr.

Nixon decides who can listen to the tapes "based on the President's judgment of who could best assist him in determining the facts on the Watergate matter without jeopardizing the confidentiality of the tapes."

The White House sought executive privilege for Mr. Haldeman concerning a portion of one meeting he had not attended, but the committee denied this yesterday.

Mr. Haldeman said yesterday the tapes contained no evidence that Mr. Nixon knew of the

cover-up, contrary to Mr. Dean's testimony about the two meetings.

"I think this is a little planned action," said Sen. Ervin, "in which the White House allowed Mr. Haldeman the use of the tapes which the White House denies to this committee and lets Mr. Haldeman make the interpretation before this committee."

"If this was a court of law this never would have been admitted in evidence because... only the best evidence can be received," Sen. Ervin said.

"I think this is counterfeited evidence," he said, "but still I'm going to admit it."

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R-Conn., protested that the committee "should not hear from this particular witness information that has been solely provided to him and no one else in America."

Under questioning today, Mr. Haldeman told the committee he made no moral judgments about payment of a Nixon campaign funds to Watergate defendants and said he did not recall several key events testified to by prior witnesses.

His mild and sometimes deferential manner, plus his frequent brief answers, contrasted sharply with the past week of testimony from John D. Ehrlichman, another former top White House aide, who often jostled verbally with the committee.

Mr. Haldeman sought to portray himself as strictly an administrative figure, never a policy decider. He spoke often in terms of reports going "through" him to the President, never "to" him for decisions.

About the only significant cover-up-Watergate activity he acknowledged knowing about was the circuitous payment of Nixon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

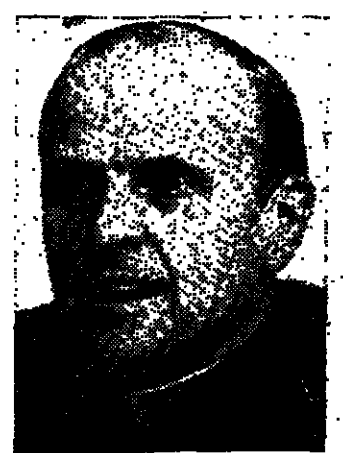
Motion to Impeach Nixon Is Introduced in the House

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D-Mass., today became the first member of Congress to introduce a resolution to impeach President Nixon, and seemed to be about the only one who believed this is the time to try.

Without fanfare, Rep. Drinan introduced a one-sentence resolution stating that "Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, is impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors." It was referred to the House Judiciary Committee, whose chairman, Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said he would have to give careful consideration to what, if any, action should be taken on it.

Rep. Drinan, a Jesuit priest and former dean of the Boston College Law School, whose name appeared on the se-



Rep. Robert F. Drinan

called White House "enemies list" revealed during the Senate Watergate hearings, filed a bill of particulars specifying

Wheeler Testifies on Nixon Role

'Tightest' Secrecy Ordered on Raids

By Michael Geiler

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—The top U.S. military officer during the time secret bombings were being carried out over Cambodia testified yesterday that President Nixon personally told him "at least half a dozen times" to "make sure the tightest security is maintained" on the raids to keep them secret.

Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, the retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he recalled "a number of admonishments both by the President and the secretary of defense for using extra security."

Canada Leaves Peace Panel, Establishes Ties With Saigon

SAIGON, July 31 (AP).—The Canadian delegation to the four-nation peace-keeping commission pulled out of Vietnam and headed home today, frustrated over six months of ideological disputes and ineffective supervision of the January cease-fire pact.

An hour after the 240 military members of the delegation left, similar communiqués issued here and in Ottawa announced that South Vietnam and Canada are establishing diplomatic relations and will soon exchange ambassadors.

Canada had been accused by the two Communist-bloc members

of the peace unit, the International Commission of Supervision and Control, of having been partial to the United States and South Vietnam during ICCS deliberations.

Canada denied the charge. Canada's Michel Garneau became involved in a series of diplomatic disputes with North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, Poland and Hungary the latter two being the Communist members of the ICCS, which also includes Indonesia.

Its View of Saigon

In Ottawa, Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp recalled today that Canada recognized the Republic of Vietnam as the sole legal government south of the 17th parallel separating the two Vietnams.

Ottawa announced last week that it had been negotiating to establish diplomatic relations with both North and South Vietnam. Negotiations with Hanoi are being conducted in Peking. Canada announced in May its decision to pull out of the ICCS.

In continuing violations of the cease-fire, four civilians were killed and 21 wounded yesterday in grenade and mortar attacks on two populated areas, the South Vietnamese military command said today.

Terrorists Escape

A communiqué said that Viet Cong terrorists hurled hand grenades into a hamlet on the central coastal plain, killing three civilians and wounding 17. The terrorists escaped.

The communiqué also reported that one civilian was killed and four persons were wounded when two mortars fell near Ben Cat district town, 25 miles north of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese military command listed 97 alleged violations of the cease-fire by the Communist side during the 24-hour period that ended at dawn today.

means to make sure we did not have a diplomatic explosion if word of bombing a supposedly neutral country got out.

At one point, Gen. Wheeler told the senators that the "special reporting procedures and the extra security measures both came from the President."

But later he divorced Mr. Nixon from specifically ordering the dual-reporting system used to cover up the raids by reporting them through normal channels as having taken place in South Vietnam rather than Cambodia.

The concealing of the Cambodia bombing campaign has caused an outcry on Capitol Hill, since Congress for several years repudiated official yet false information on where the air war was being fought.

'Just Grew Up'

Gen. Wheeler, under questioning, said that "the President of the United States didn't order those particular procedures." He described the dual-reporting system as something "that just grew up."

Asked by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., who worked out the details, Gen. Wheeler said: "We did it the military."

"The committee also released yesterday a letter from Air Force Chief of Staff John D. Ryan, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Only Survivor in Critical Condition

88 Die as Jet Crashes in Fog at Boston

BOSTON, July 31 (AP).—A Delta Air Lines DC-9 jetliner with 89 persons aboard clipped a seawall today on its approach to Logan International Airport, crashed and disintegrated in heavy fog.

Eighty-seven persons died in the crash, which tore the twin-engine jet to pieces, and one died later at Massachusetts General Hospital, police said. The lone survivor was listed in critical condition at the hospital with burns and multiple injuries.

The rear-engine jet was landing on instruments on a flight from Burlington, Vt. It had made an unscheduled stop at Manchester, N.H., to pick up 23 passengers stranded there because of fog, according to a spokesman for Delta Air Lines.

Maurice Wright, manager for Delta at Logan, said the pilot was making an instrument approach because of the heavy fog. He said visibility was one-quarter to one-half mile.

He said the plane had 83 passengers, a crew of five and one Delta employee traveling as a "hitchhiker."

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said the plane was flying some 1,000 feet too low as it made its approach to Runway 4-Right.

Authorities said the landing gear of the jet apparently clipped the 2 1/2-foot-high seawall about 3,500 feet short of the runway. The plane flipped onto its back and disintegrated.

Wreckage was strewn over a 1,000-foot radius, according to a witness. He said the only parts of the craft still intact were the main cabin and stabilizer, the two engines and two pieces of wing. The first rescue workers to arrive found many of the plane's occupants crying for help before they died.

Gap in Wall

The rear of the plane with the engines was found near a six-foot gap smashed through the concrete seawall.

There was a delay of about 10 minutes in reporting the 11:05 a.m. crash because no one actually saw it, due to the fog, authorities said.

Logan Fire Chief Charles Arena said the first word he had of

the crash came from a construction worker, who shouted through the chief's office window. The chief said he notified the Logan control tower of the crash and said he believed that was the first word the tower had of it.

No Hint of Trouble

A spokesman for the Massachusetts Port Authority, which operates the airport, said the last word the control tower had from the plane gave no indication of trouble.

In Washington, the National Transportation Safety Board said it was sending a 10-member investigating team to the scene. The crash site was in the area of the Oct. 4, 1960, crash of an Eastern Air Lines jet, which fell into Boston Harbor with the loss of 63 lives. There were 10 survivors of that accident, which occurred as the craft was taking off. Authorities said starlings sucked into the plane's jet engines caused that crash.

Logan airport, which authorities say is the eighth largest in the world, sits on a large landfill area. It is the second busiest U.S. airport for outbound foreign flights.

Burtons Seek Divorce, Says Spokesman

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP).—Richard Burton and Elizabeth Taylor have asked their attorney to file papers for divorce, a spokesman for them said today.

John Springer said the two had determined recently to take the necessary steps toward "legally concluding" their nine-year marriage. He said there was "no third party" involved.

Mr. Springer, the Burtons' representative here, said the two, both now in Rome, had notified their attorney to file the papers in Switzerland, the country in which they legally reside.

The announcement came four weeks after Miss Taylor announced that she and Mr. Burton were separating. They later were reunited in Rome.

Suburb, 4 Miles Away, in Peril

Rebels Closing In on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 31 (AP).—Khmer rebels edged closer today to the Phnom Penh suburb of Takmau, key to the city's southern defense line and only four miles from the edge of the capital.

The fall of the district town of Saang over the weekend removed a major obstacle to the Communist advance toward Takmau along the Bassac River and anti-government forces have

been quick to take advantage of it.

A government communiqué reported three villages south of Takmau hit by harassing fire while on the eastern side of a Bassac fighting was reported last night within two miles of the market-town suburb.

The size of the insurgent force was not reported but anti-government battalions clearly are closing in.

The four-mile road from Takmau to the capital is normally heavily populated although many people already have left their homes for the city.

Relief Ships Arrive

A river convoy of seven oil tankers, four freighters and two tugboats reached Phnom Penh last night without loss after a hazardous 60-mile passage up the Mekong River from the South Vietnamese border.

The convoy, carrying fuel, rice and ammunition, sailed in under an umbrella of American air cover but came under heavy fire from Communist gunners 27 miles from the city as it rounded the midstream island of Kas Tachor, above the government river base of Neak Luong.

Khmer insurgents are dug in deep along both banks of the river and all but the heaviest bombing is virtually ineffective against them. When the planes appear, they dive for their bunkers but come up shooting when the aircraft fly off.

Two tankers and two freighters were hit by rockets, machine-gun and recoilless cannon fire. The tanker Veng Peng was set ablaze but crewmen fought the flames and brought the ship to port. One man was wounded.

Clashes with anti-government units were reported both north and south of Phnom Penh during the night, but details and casualties were not announced.

Fleeting Movement

Government troops were in combat at the village of Prateah Lang, scene of an operation to outflank the insurgent advance from the southwest, at Wat Slang, on Highway 3, nine miles from the capital, and at Prek Ho, six miles south.

In the northwest, fighting erupted at the village of Kap Srauthom, six miles from Phnom Penh in an area of swamps and rice paddies. There has been increasing infiltration of Communist-led elements there in recent days.

Another firefight was reported at Muk Samrout, a Communist base of land at the confluence of the Mekong and Tonle Sap Rivers, six miles north of the capital.

U.S.-B-52 bombing missions continued through the night and today pounding at insurgent concentrations and supply routes, while Thai-based fighter-bombers—Phantoms, F-111s and Corsairs—continued to give close support to government ground forces.

A Phnom Penh broadcast claimed that Communist forces were running short of ammunition and food supplies and urged government troops to stand fast and redouble their fighting efforts "while the enemy is agonizing."

'Equal Partnership' Pledged As Nixon Welcomes Tanaka

(Continued from Page 1)

White House, accompanied by the full fanfare of an official welcome.

Mr. Tanaka, speaking through an interpreter, stressed the importance of "the peoples of our two countries, as partners, to develop a full grasp of the national characteristics and the social fabric of each other."

His prepared text went on to speak of the danger of relations "clouded by ignorance and misunderstanding." Mr. Tanaka modified that to the need "to deepen the understanding."

A demonstrator who chanted anti-war slogans, standing about 70 feet away from Mr. Tanaka and President Nixon during the ceremony, was removed from the area.

Mr. Tanaka and the President met for two hours with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, plus other officials, held parallel discussions.

Globally, Mr. Tanaka told newsmen, "we are seeing the dawn of a new reality in world affairs. The United States, he said, "must accept the 'free world' for a quarter of a century. But now, said Mr. Tanaka, "the United States is not the almighty answer to all problems."

Mr. Tanaka said the United States position is not changed basically.

Mr. Tanaka has listed coordination of policy on oil, and the possibility of joint U.S.-Japanese oil ventures in Siberia, among his subjects of high interest, with special emphasis on development of petroleum and nuclear energy.

Japan, he said, seeks "participation" in the production of enriched uranium.

Japan, Mr. Tanaka said, was "very vexed" by U.S. controls imposed on exports of scrap metal, lumber, and of American soybeans that account for 90 percent of Japan's soybean imports, but these problems show promise of easing. For his part, he said, Japan made "tremendous effort" to reduce its huge imbalance of trade with the United States, which the Nixon administration was determined to realign, and Japan's export surplus of \$4 billion a year, he noted, has been cut to \$3 billion and should fall to less than \$2 billion.

He said that there were no frictions between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Col. Qadhafi. The Libyan leader did not organize the recent march of Libyans on Cairo, but the demonstration was sponsored by "backers of the Libyan cultural revolution who wanted to prove through the demonstration that Libya favored the union."

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Thieu May Seek Law Change To Run for 3d Term in 1975

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, July 31 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu is expected to seek a constitutional amendment that would allow him to run for a third term in 1975, according to informed Vietnamese sources and Western diplomatic analysts.

A formal request to the National Assembly to approve the amendment is to be made in the 1974 session, these sources said. Mr. Thieu's plan presumes that there will be no negotiated political solution between now and then that would result in a new government with participation of the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong)—a presumption that most analysts here view as valid.

The possibility of a constitutional amendment of such potential controversy is seen as the real significance of the current leathery campaign for half the seats in the South Vietnamese Senate.

Mr. Thieu himself recently said, however, that he does not expect the Communists to agree to any form of election that would be acceptable to Saigon, and "it can now be said safely that the Communists do not want any agreement at all."

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Farewell ceremony at Saigon airport for the departing Canadian officers.

Ervin Sees Leaking of Selected Tapes

Senators Criticize Haldeman Testimony

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign funds to Watergate defendants and their lawyers.

He said he thought he was told about this operation last summer by Mr. Dean or the former attorney general and campaign director, John N. Mitchell.

Q. Did you raise any question?

A. No, I did not. This was incidental information that I received and dismissed. I did not pursue it in any way.

Q. Did you consider that if that became public it might be a matter of embarrassment to the campaign?

A. No, I did not consider that.

New Money System Nearer After Washington Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

change rates, which promoted the growth of world trade for nearly 30 years, but which failed to avert a series of international crises in the 1960s.

Emerging from today's session, Mr. Schultz said with a smile: "This is the best meeting we've had by a long shot."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing observed that "the world has realized about one-third of the reforms at this meeting, and the final decisions can be taken by the ministers in the spring of 1974."

Until now, the major countries have been at loggerheads over two major issues: first, on how to create a method that would produce the necessary changes in currency relationships; second, how to provide for some measure of convertibility of excess dollars into other assets.

Under the Bretton Woods system, the United States agreed to put the price of gold at \$35 an ounce, while other countries agreed to maintain the relationship of their currencies to the dollar by intervening in the market, buying and selling as necessary to maintain the agreed-upon parities.

But in August, 1971, faced with a huge dollar "overhang" — excess balances in the hands of other governments — the United States suspended the convertibility agreement because there wasn't enough gold in Fort Knox to redeem outstanding dollars.

Subsequently, the dollar was devalued twice (the official price of gold is now \$42.22 an ounce) and most currencies were allowed to "float" — that is, no foreign countries are maintaining the obligation to support the dollar at any given level.

The United States last September proposed a reform system designed to equalize the responsibilities of countries enjoying large trade or balance-of-payments surpluses with those suffering chronic deficits.

Contributing to the better mood was the fact that the two leaders had agreed to a "package" of reforms.

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A. No, I did not. This was incidental information that I received and dismissed. I did not pursue it in any way.

Q. Did you consider that if that became public it might be a matter of embarrassment to the campaign?

A. No, I did not consider that.

Q. Why not?

A. I am not sure that one is able to explain why he did not think something, but I did not.

Q. Is it your view that persons who had high positions in administering the President's re-election campaign, and certainly the President's counsel, had any business participating in raising funds for the paying of legal fees for burglars, wiretappers or conspirators?

A. That is not a question that occurred to me, Mr. Dean, and I did not ask it of myself or any of them.

Q. You formed no moral judgment on it at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. ... Is it your recollection that you condoned it?

A. Well, I do not think I was called upon to condone or condemn. I think I received information and that was that.

Mr. Haldeman repeatedly said he did not recall doing anything or being told what other witnesses reported to the committee.

He denied, among other things: That he had told the FBI to curtail the FBI's Watergate investigation, as the CIA deputy director, Gen. Vernon Walters, has said another congressional committee.

That Mr. Mitchell told him in June about other "White House horrors," including the break-in of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, the forging of a State Department cable or the spiriting out of town of MIT figure Dita Beard, as Mr. Mitchell testified.

That he heard in January of any executive clemency contacts between Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt and White House aide Charles W. Colson, as Mr. Dean has testified.

Mr. Haldeman did say that he believes Mr. Dean told him early last summer about political intelligence planning sessions held during the winter, at which convicted conspirator G. Gordon Liddy presented a \$1-million plan. He said he could not recall Mr. Dean's having actually come to him back in the winter, "but I was willing to accept Mr. Dean's very specific and very positive recollection to me of what had happened."

He also acknowledged that he approved a \$300,000 campaign budget for "black projects" last year, but said he is not sure what the projects were. There was no elaboration, but previous testimony has been to the effect that the term was used to describe political sabotage and campaign tricks.

The committee voted to seek full House approval but the committee chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D. La., said this probably will not be until Congress returns in September from a month-long recess.

"There's no hurry," Mr. Hebert said. "After all, he's in jail."

The contempt action was voted against Liddy for his refusal even to take the oath July 30 at a hearing of the committee's intelligence subcommittee, which is probing CIA aspects of the Watergate scandal.

The House would not vote to cite Liddy for contempt, but rather to turn the facts of the case over to the U.S. attorney for him to prosecute Liddy for contempt of Congress.

Waldheim in Prague

PRAGUE, July 31 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today on his tour of Eastern Europe.

Under the Constitution, the President may be removed from office for "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Two steps must be taken. First, the House, functioning roughly like an indicting grand jury, must by majority vote seek to impeach the President; that is, find probable cause that he has committed an offense justifying impeachment. Then, the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, must convict him. This has never happened, although after the Civil War the House took the first step against President Andrew Johnson.

House Majority Leader Thomas P. O'Neill, D. Mass., tried to talk Rep. Drinan out of filing his resolution this morning. Rep. O'Neill said he told Rep. Drinan: "It's too early. We've got to wait to get all the evidence."

From a political standpoint, Rep. O'Neill has urged all along impeachment is not yet in and Democrats should let the law and let Republicans cut themselves up rather than do anything precipitously that could make the President appear a martyr.

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Watergate Investigator

Ex-Aide to Kennedy Studied Tax Files, Ehrlichman Says

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, July 31.—John Ehrlichman asserted yesterday that a former Kennedy administration aide was allowed to inspect income tax files for "days at a time," without having to make a written request.

Calif. Refuses To Probe Tax Of Nixon Land

By Wallace Turner

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 31 (UPI).—The California Board of Equalization refused yesterday to order an investigation of the property-tax assessment on President Nixon's estate at San Clemente.

The investigation had been sought by William M. Bennett, chairman of the five-member board. But his request was met with indifference and opposition from the four other members.

After about 30 minutes of discussion, Mr. Bennett, admitting as he had lost, said: "Apparently it is the sense of this board that the Orange County supervisor or someone there will do something. But I want to say to you that if they do not, I'll be back in a month and bring it up again."

He referred to his insistence at the assessments be investigated because the total investments in the property appear to be about \$2.3 million, while the property taxes are based on a "cash value" assessment of \$700,000.

The total of those three figures for Mr. Nixon in 1969 has been placed by a White House announcement at \$1.5 million. The White House also said that the president personally had spent \$2.3 million in improvements. In the six weeks, the General Services Administration said that it had spent \$700,000 on improvements that ranged from secret protection devices to insure the residence's security to changes in landscaping and the interior of the house.

GOP Group in House Drafts Campaign-Spending Reforms

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—Citing "new urgency" because of the Watergate scandal, a group of House Republicans today proposed a 17-point program to reform political campaigns.

The program was made public today after the Senate approved an 8-3 vote the most far-reaching package of campaign reforms the nation's history.

Test Foes End Hunger Strike

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 31 (UPI).—The captain of the American-registered yacht *Fri* and five of his crew today ended a day-long hunger strike staged to protest French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

French authorities told the *Fri* captain, David Moodie, that he and his crew could return to their ship, which French naval authorities two weeks ago towed in a danger zone near the atoll.

Jet Climbs to Record Altitude

MOSCOW, July 31 (AP).—The jet test pilot, Alexander Lotor, piloting an E-366 Interceptor, has established a world altitude record from round take-off of 36,240 meters (3,897 feet). The Soviet Defense Ministry announced today.

American X-15, piloted by Force Major Robert White, had doubled the 18,000-meter (59,000-foot) altitude when it was sped from underneath a cloud and soared to an altitude of 33,333 meters (110,000 feet).

national chairman George Bush produced three affidavits which, Mr. Bush said, depicted Mr. Bellino as overseeing spying and bugging on Nixon campaign officials during the 1960 presidential election.

On Saturday, 22 Republican senators issued a statement calling for Mr. Bellino's suspension pending a committee inquiry into the allegations.

Mr. Bellino, who has denied any involvement in electronic surveillance, said yesterday he had obtained an affidavit that helps to rebut the accusations against him. He could not be reached for comment on the later allegations by Mr. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Ehrlichman's remarks grew out of a colloquy last Thursday before the Watergate committee, between him and Sen. Joseph R. Montoya, D., N.M., about White House policy on scrutinizing income tax returns.

The questioning was prompted by allegations by former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d that the administration had sought to use the Internal Revenue Service for political purposes.

Although Sen. Montoya did not bring up the subject again, Mr. Ehrlichman did on his own, during his final appearance before the committee.

As his source he cited the Congressional Record for April 16, 1970, which reported the response of former Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware to Democratic charges that the Nixon administration had violated federal law by giving a White House aide access to income tax returns.

Mr. Ehrlichman said that the Nixon administration had in fact tightened the procedures for inspection of returns by the White House by requiring requests in writing, and by keeping track of requests. Only nine such requests had been made by April 16, 1970, Mr. Ehrlichman said.

By contrast, he said, under the Kennedy administration, "six days after inauguration Mr. Bellino, special consultant to the President, called on the commissioner of internal revenue and undertook inspection of many, many tax returns for days at a time."

According to Sen. Williams' remarks, recorded in the Congressional Record, Mr. Bellino was given permission to inspect the IRS files by then IRS Commissioner Mortimer Caplin, because Mr. Bellino was "a representative of the President."

In addition, Sen. Williams quoted Mr. Caplin as stating that former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had asked in writing for Mr. Bellino to review IRS files "to coordinate the investigation of certain individuals" conducted by the IRS, the Justice Department and other government agencies.

No member of the committee made any response to Mr. Ehrlichman's statement.

House Republican task force on elections reform said in a report, "All Branches and Levels."

"Officials, elected and appointed, in all branches and levels of government, have been involved in improprieties and illegalities ranging from bribery to kickbacks to dirty tricks to illegal and unreported contributions and expenditures," the report said.

Sen. Howard Baker, R., Tenn., the vice chairman of the Senate Watergate committee, said, "There is more to come."

"I will offer legislation that will have a much more sweeping effect," Sen. Baker said. "I intend to go much further than this (Senate) bill goes."

While the House GOP proposals are similar in many respects to the Senate bill, the contributions and spending ceilings would be more generous.

Individuals contribute, under the GOP proposals, \$25,000 to a presidential candidate, \$5,000 to a Senate or House candidate, and no candidate for federal office could spend more than \$125,000, or 25 cents per eligible voter, whichever was greater, in an election.

The Senate bill would limit aggregate contributions by an individual to all federal candidates combined to \$25,000, with no more than \$9,000 of the \$25,000 allowable for any one candidate—\$3,000 each in the primary, in a runoff if there is one, and in the general election.

Stennis Quits Hospital 6 Months After Holdup

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Sen. John C. Stennis, 71, has been released from a hospital after treatment of gunshot wounds suffered Jan. 30 in a holdup in front of his home.

"This is a happy day for me, and it marks another step toward resuming my full work schedule, which I am anxious to do," the Mississippi Democrat said yesterday upon his discharge from Walter Reed Army Medical Center.



BEEF SHORTAGE—Single hindquarter is all there is at Solon, Ohio, meat warehouse.

As Meat Packers Fight Price Freeze

U.S. Cattle Slaughter Declines by 50%

By Harry Bernstein

WASHINGTON, July 31.—America's meat supplies began to dwindle yesterday as the government reported that cattle slaughter plummeted 50 percent below this time last year and 30 percent below last week.

The drop was greater than the sharp reductions caused by the nationwide meat boycott in April.

The slaughter reduction came as meat packers reported they have already laid off 5,500 workers across the country.

Some industry officials also report a rapidly expanding black market in meat as the industry tries to get around the price ceiling imposed on meat by the administration.

The ceiling is not scheduled to be lifted until Sept. 12, but industry leaders are bombarding the White House and Congress with pleas for relief, contending that they are losing money and that some are being forced out of business because production costs are above ceiling prices.

So far, the administration has firmly resisted the pressures, and some government sources claim that the slaughter outback and resulting shortages are being created, to some extent artificially, to intensify pressure for lifting the ceiling on meat prices.

The Federal Market News Service, an agency of the Department of Agriculture, reported an estimated kill yesterday of 79,000 cattle, which was 35,000 below a year ago and 24,000 below the previous week.

Norman H. Maffitt, head of the Western States Meat Packers Association, said the black market in beef "could be up to around 5 percent of the total, and don't forget, there is also some of what you might call legal black market going on, too."

Foreign Meat Not Covered

"Cattle is being sold in large quantities to Canadian slaughterhouses by U.S. cattlemen, and then the processed beef is sent back to this country for sale above the ceiling because foreign meat is not covered," Mr. Maffitt said.

In Chicago, the National Association of Retail Food Chains said it expects total beef supplies in the nation's major supermarkets will be 20 percent below normal this week and 40 percent or more below normal next week.

The National Association of Meat Purveyors in Tucson filed a suit yesterday against the Cost of Living Council to force removal of the price ceiling on beef.

Meat packers say their cost of production is about \$5 a head more than the ceiling prices, and that they stay in even partial operation only because it would cost more than that if they quit without moving out the supplies they now have on hand.

The Department of Agriculture says it has no beef figures on the nation's major supermarkets, who sell cows and calves to feedlots.

Ex-Congressman Pleads Guilty on Staff Kickbacks

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Former Rep. J. Irving Whalley of Pennsylvania pleaded guilty today to charges of mail fraud and obstruction of justice.

He entered the plea in U.S. District Court. Released in his own recognizance, he faces a maximum possible sentence of 15 years in prison and a fine of \$11,000.

Whalley, 71, a Republican, served in the House for 12 years. He did not seek re-election in 1972.

The government accused him of forcing 17 staff members to kick back portions of their salaries. Sources close to the case said the staff members kicked back 10 to 30 percent of their pay for a total of about \$50,000.

But a department expert said: "Our figures do show the stockmen are selling cattle for prices substantially higher than last year, and doing well because their range costs have not gone up significantly."

In New York, Mayor John Lindsay said the city's regular meat suppliers have refused to sign contracts for a two-week supply of beef—106,000 pounds—normally used in municipal hospitals, jails and other institutions.

Mr. Lindsay said his staff found that 10 other large cities in the East and Middle West were having the same problems.

The mayor added that the city is preparing to use chicken and fish. "No health crisis" is anticipated, he said.

© Los Angeles Times

Social Security No. 078-05-1120? High Popularity, Low Security

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—Is your Social Security number 078-05-1120?

Nearly 6,000 Americans at one time thought it was theirs exclusively, and at least 10 continue to use it.

A citizens' advisory report to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare explains how it happened.

In 1938, a line of wallets was sold containing sample Social Security cards with that number. Many purchasers assumed the card was their personal identification for the program, which had begun just three years earlier.

The high point was reached in 1943, when 5,755 wage earners claimed the same series of digits, referred to by government workers as a "pocketbook number."

When the Internal Revenue Service decided in 1961 that the Social Security number must be listed on income tax returns, the famous number was reported by 39 persons and continues to be reported at least 10 times each quarter.

The Social Security Administration says there now are more than 20 different "pocketbook numbers."

Prisoners at U.S. Penitentiary Kill One, Hold Four Hostages

From Wire Dispatches
LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 31.—Prisoners rioted today at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary, killing one guard and taking four prison employees hostage, officials said.

The violence—the second uprising in a major U.S. prison within four days—started before noon in the dining room of the prison.

"It's hard to tell how many were involved. It could have been 100," a prison spokesman said.

One guard was stabbed to death in Cellblock C, the quarters for hardened criminals, officials said. Warden Loren Daggett said that an inmate called him from the prison laundry and said that he was holding four persons hostage. The warden quoted the inmate as saying that the hostages would not be hurt if "the warden and the press showed up."

Response to Oklahoma
Mr. Daggett said that he believed the disturbance was a response to last week's riot at the Oklahoma State Prison in McAlester. He said that prison officials had "heard through the grapevine something might happen."

In the Oklahoma riot, three convicts were killed and \$20 million in damage was done. During that outbreak, 21 hostages were taken, but were released unharmed.

Leavenworth associate warden Lawrence Putnam went to the laundry and verified that the four hostages were alive. He said that he saw no indications that any of the four were injured.

Mr. Putnam said that the nature of the grievance was not made clear, but he quoted one inmate as saying, "This is not a beef against the guards."

Meanwhile, between 600 and 700 prisoners camped in the muddy grounds within the confines of the 20-foot-high chain-link fences topped with barbed wire in the northeast corner of the penitentiary.

"We won't go back in there," one inmate yelled. "How in the hell do they (prison officials) think it's safe for us to go in there?" The prisoners outside claimed that they did not take part in the 43-hour rebellion that began Friday afternoon.

They have refused to return to cellblocks in the prison, claiming the militant prisoners inside would kill them for not having participated in the uprising. The prisoners said they dared not even shout out their names.

"They're hiding (the deaths) count to the news media down and this thing is worse than Attica," an inmate said. "They've got 300 dead ones in there."

Ed Hardy, the governor's press secretary, and other prison officials said that only three were dead.

"Three? Is that what they're saying?" one of the prisoners in the yard said. "Well, go into the mess hall and look at one table over there. It looks like a slaughterhouse. That's where they were killing them. In there on that one table. They've been taking bodies out all night."

The director of the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation said that a complete search has not been made of the prison grounds. He said that a search may turn up at least two more bodies.

But Space Walk Is Postponed Skylab Astronauts Feeling Better

SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 31 (AP).—Two of the Skylab-2 astronauts reported today that they were nearly recovered from motion sickness and the third said he was feeling better.

Space agency officials, however, postponed a space walk for the third time, saying that it would come no earlier than Saturday. The space walk had originally been set for today and has been postponed twice before, to tomorrow and then Thursday.

The main jobs of the astronauts today were storage and house-keeping chores, a program which was originally scheduled to be finished by yesterday. Officials said they were more than a day behind.

They also worked to repair a device which removes excess moisture from the atmosphere of the space station. Flight controller Don Fuddy said the device must be fixed before the space walk.

Mr. Fuddy also said that there was no requirement that the space walk be held on Saturday and noted that it could be postponed until next week with no serious effect on the mission.

Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean and Dr. Owen K. Garriott said they felt fine and ate nearly all their breakfast. Dr. Garriott, the crew's solar physicist and medical leader, said he was about 95 percent cured.

Marine Maj. Jack R. Lousma, whose adaptation to weightlessness has been the slowest, said he was still moving around slowly but was not suffering from any symptoms.

Medicine Avoided
Although anti-nausea medicine had been prescribed for the men today, they decided to try doing without it.

"Good morning down there, space fans," was Maj. Lousma's cheery greeting to Mission Con-

trol as the crew began a day of making up for lost time.

Although some experiments will now have to be omitted from the 56-day mission, Mr. Fuddy said, this will have no serious effect on the overall results.

After breakfast, Dr. Garriott took a look at an experiment involving two minnows brought along at his request. He wants to determine what effect weightlessness has on their swimming ability.

"Both these fellows are really swimming full speed," he said. "But they seem to be completely disoriented."

"They're swimming pitched down in small circles," he continued. "They apparently think they're climbing due to the zero G-gravity—and they're pitching down in order to overcome that."

The crew's physical condition seemed substantially improved from yesterday, when they were unable to eat without having stomach discomfort.

Italy Snags Europe Plan
BRUSSELS, July 31 (AP).—Hopes for European participation

in the American post-Apollo space shuttle program were dampened considerably today when the Italian government said it would defer a final decision until mid-September.

The newly formed center-left Italian coalition has decided that it cannot go ahead with any firm commitments on space until it reviews all government spending halfway through September.

This will be a month after the Aug. 15 deadline set by Washington for a final European agreement to participate in post-Apollo activities.

Ministers of Italy's 10 partners in the European space conference were meeting here this evening to see if there was any possibility of arriving at a firm commitment to participate in post-Apollo projects without the Italians.

The ministers were also discussing the setting up of a European space agency similar to America's NASA, the possibility of an independent European launcher program based on a French launcher and the possibility of operating an all-European meteorological satellite.

U.S. Senate Unit Condemns Army Surveying of Civilians

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP).—A Senate investigating unit today condemned what it called the Army's massive and unrestrained surveillance of civilians during the explosive climate of dissent in the late 1960s.

The Senate subcommittee on constitutional rights said the surveillance violated First Amendment rights of free speech and association and was not authorized by law.

Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., announced that he was introducing, with 33 senators as co-sponsors, a bill to ban all monitoring of civilian political activities by military agents.

In 1971 the Defense Department issued regulations prohibiting future surveillance of civilians and requiring the destruction of the results of prior surveillance.

But Sen. Ervin called for legislation by Congress, saying the department's regulations are not only subject to change but "to interpretation, enforcement, and exceptions by the military itself."

The subcommittee's report said that apparently, the impetus for the surveillance was the rising and mass demonstrations which marked the 1960s and which required the use of the armed forces.

The chief subjects of the surveillance were protest groups and demonstrators whose activities the Army attempted to relate to its civil disturbance mission. Little distinction was made between peaceful and nonpeaceful groups," the report said.

The subcommittee said one of the underpinnings of the Army surveillance was "the conspiracy theory" that the widespread disorders could be traced to efforts by a defined group of political activists.

"It is more than a footnote to history," it added, "that no evidence has been found supporting the conspiracy theory."

The subcommittee said that at the height of the monitoring, the Army engaged over 1,500 plainclothes agents to collect information that was placed in scores of data centers around the country.

"While most of the information collected consisted of activities such as the clipping of newspaper accounts and attending public meetings," the report said, "there were many more serious instances of surveillance in which covert means were used to observe or infiltrate groups."

U.S. Security Tight at Start Of Anti-War Activists' Trial

GAINESVILLE, Fla., July 31 (AP).—The trial of eight anti-war activists on conspiracy charges started today amid tight security and tough press restrictions.

One defendant in the trial had to remove his belt and boots to pass electronic screening devices as he entered the courthouse. Security guards said that they thought metal in his legs from war wounds had set off the devices.

Alton C. Foss, one of the Gainesville Eight accused of plotting violent disruptions during the 1972 Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, Fla., triggered the security devices.

U.S. District Court Judge Winston E. Arnoff allowed only a pool of five newsmen in the courtroom.

Mr. Foss, seven other members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a sympathizer appeared earlier this morning at a pretrial hearing, where Judge Arnoff denied a defense motion to quash all prosecution subpoenas for witnesses. The defense attorneys argued that the subpoenas were issued improperly because they required witnesses to report to the U.S. attorney's office before the trial.

Over the objections of prosecutors, Judge Arnoff said that he would read to prospective jurors the names of all witnesses. Prosecutors said that they feared for the safety of witnesses if their names were read in open court, but the judge said that he would read the list without specifying whether the witnesses were to appear for the prosecution or the defense.

Refused on Restrictions
Twenty-five federal marshals, assisted by General Services Administration police, were assigned to guard duty and to operate metal detectors and television cameras to screen spectators and newsmen.

Yesterday, Judge Arnoff refused to lift restrictions on who could enter the courtroom and he reduced the number of newsmen allowed inside from 25 to five. He said that the space was needed for prospective jurors expected to total more than 30.

13 'Immolated' By a Californian To Stop Quakes

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (UPI).—Herbert W. Mullin, a former honor student, has confessed to killing 13 persons for human sacrifices to prevent earthquakes, his attorney said yesterday.

Defense attorney James Jackson said that the 36-year-old college dropout and drug user claimed he was "telephonically instructed" to commit the killings.

"I will show that my client is mad, stark raving mad," Mr. Jackson said in his opening statement to a Santa Cruz County Superior Court jury.

Mullin has pleaded innocent and innocent by reason of insanity to the murders of 10 persons. He has not been charged with three other slayings which he admits.

Mr. Jackson said that Mullin firmly believed that an earthquake that would have sent California sliding into the Pacific Ocean was averted only because of his intervention in offering human sacrifices.

The victims were four teenage boys, two children and their mother, a former high school classmate and his wife, a 72-year-old former prizefighter, a transient, a college coed and a priest.

U.K. Mine Toll Is 14
CHESTERFIELD, England, July 31 (Reuters).—Another miner has died, bringing to 14 the death toll in yesterday's fall of a mine shaft elevator near here. Sixteen men are in hospital, many with serious injuries.

WORTH
PARIS

le Reveur
Un parfum d'élégance, de sophistication, de raffinement.

HELENE DALE
7 Rue Scribe, 75009 Paris. Phone: 073-92-60.
FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

The Ehrlichman Thesis

An air of unreality hung about the testimony of John D. Ehrlichman before the Senate Watergate committee. It was as if he thought he had been asked to testify about the governing of a hypothetical country and had a clean slate to write upon. He expounded theories about presidential power, national security and individual rights which bore at best only a tangential relationship to the United States Constitution, Supreme Court precedents, federal laws and political practices.

The basic Ehrlichman thesis seemed to be that the President can do anything he wishes if, in his judgment, it protects the security of the nation, especially if foreign powers are involved. He argued that Mr. Nixon could order burglary and other crimes and still be "well within the constitutional obligation and function of the presidency." When members of the committee pressed him to say whether he thought armed robbery or murder was possible under this novel doctrine, Mr. Ehrlichman said a line would have to be drawn somewhere but it was not up to him to draw it.

In describing the President's knowledge of the Watergate cover-up, Mr. Ehrlichman was remote and unreal. One might have supposed that instead of describing a shrewd, alert, very practical politician who is President of the United States and who obtained that

desirable job by much skill and calculation, Mr. Ehrlichman was discussing the naive, ethereal ruler of Shangri-La.

Over and over again, according to the witness, Mr. Nixon kept pleading for all the facts but no one on his staff would tell them to him. Months after many detailed revelations had appeared on the front pages of the nation's newspapers, the President in March and April of this year was still saying to Mr. Ehrlichman: "I must get to the bottom of this."

In the course of his lengthy testimony, Mr. Ehrlichman contradicted evidence on critical points given before the committee and in various legal proceedings by virtually every other major participant in the Watergate affair. If the picture that he presented to the committee is totally accurate, it is difficult to understand why he had to resign from the White House staff.

The Ehrlichman thesis of total presidential power provides a chilling insight into the minds of many of the men who have stood closest to Mr. Nixon. Regardless of the exact outcome of the diverse issues in the Watergate scandal, it is beneficial for the nation for that thesis to be exposed to public scrutiny and to be measured against the constraints of the Constitution and the nation's laws.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Troops in Europe

For nearly three decades the United States has maintained an expeditionary force in Western Europe, which has been blessed for a generation with peace, prosperity and relative stability. So much is evident fact; a strange situation has now arisen in which this historical truth is being cited to support both sides of a debate resuming on Capitol Hill for the third year running.

The status quo has worked—don't tamper with it. That is the kernel of the traditional administration argument that American troop strength in Europe must be retained at its present level. The increasing circle of critics argues that, precisely because the military commitments of the last 28 years have worked so well, the job of the American garrisons is done and the men can be brought home.

Neither of these arguments is acceptable as the premise from which to examine the future United States role in the defense of Western Europe. It is not enough to say that the troops should remain where they are just because they have been there for longer than a majority of Americans can remember. It is certainly not enough to argue that all, or even a substantial number, of these troops should come home just because Europe has become prosperous and safe and Leonid I. Brezhnev seemed like such a pleasant fellow when he dropped in the other day.

The secretary of defense, James R. Schlesinger, has shown a new administration awareness of congressional sensitivities by conceding that the United States might well be paying more than its "fair share" of European defense costs. Over 6 percent of this country's gross national product goes to fulfill American commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he told a House committee, compared with a West European average of 4.1 percent of GNP for defense

expenditures. The promised effort to increase the European contribution will be an essential element in the administration's campaign to stall off any major cuts in strength.

More important in determining how soon and how much the American force can be reduced will be the tenor of the eagerly anticipated East-West negotiations to achieve a mutual reduction of forces in Europe, those of the Warsaw Pact as well as NATO. These talks are to open Oct. 30 in Vienna.

The mere fact of work in progress cannot be held as a legitimate reason to shun all consideration of a unilateral American cutback, since the talks may go on for more years than anyone now cares to contemplate. Against the Vietnam and Cambodia experiences, congressional critics have good grounds for being suspicious of self-serving administration pleas to delay action while allegedly delicate diplomatic steps are under way. An abrupt congressional move to force unilateral reduction in American forces in Europe before negotiations even begin, however, is clearly not justified by any urgency of circumstance.

The American expeditionary force in Europe will—and should—be phased down, though certainly not out, over the coming years. This must be accepted as an integral reality in the self-examination which the NATO allies have now undertaken.

But the growing weakness in the administration's argument before the Congress is the inability so far to present any coherent, if necessarily long-range, program for winding down what is portrayed as an almost open-ended commitment in perpetuity. As Rep. Riegle, Republican of Michigan, warned administration witnesses at House hearings: "Policies that do not make sense to the American people only increase the mood of isolationism in the United States."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Greek Referendum

The referendum organized by the Greek leaders, six years after seizing power, was in many ways an electoral parody.

While being gagged in the countryside, subjected to all sorts of threats and pressures, combated by a massive and ubiquitous official propaganda, the adversaries of Mr. Papadopoulos have shown in the big cities, where the press is availing itself of the limited freedoms left to it, that they had a large following, if only they could express themselves. The opposition has been revitalized by the fight, and it plans to continue fighting.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Watergate Fallout

The President, on whom so much depends, will, with declining prestige and authority, be preoccupied with his own personal vindication and a constitutional battle. In internal affairs, given the American preference for laissez-faire, this may have its compensations for a while. It is very different, however, with regard to foreign affairs, where Mr. Nixon has taken initiatives and sustained

commitments in the teeth of an increasing mood of isolationism among the public and in Congress. The first casualty is likely to be Cambodia, where Congress is stopping American bombing on Aug. 15. This means a better bargain for the Communists. The same must be true in Laos, where a dubious agreement was reached yesterday. South Vietnam will suffer from all this. Senator Mansfield is on the rampage again to cut American forces in Europe. It will be very difficult to stop him now.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

French A-Tests (Cont.)

Happily, inside France itself, an enlightened public opinion knows how to judge the deficiencies of the famous Gaullist force de frappe. The French know that the affirmation of France's political, intellectual and moral prestige does not need the atomic experiments of Mururoa. In a world becoming more and more interdependent, the tradition, genius and prestige of France has other missions. France must be in the fore of international understanding, not at the nationalistic rear guard of a mad atomic dispute.

—From the Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

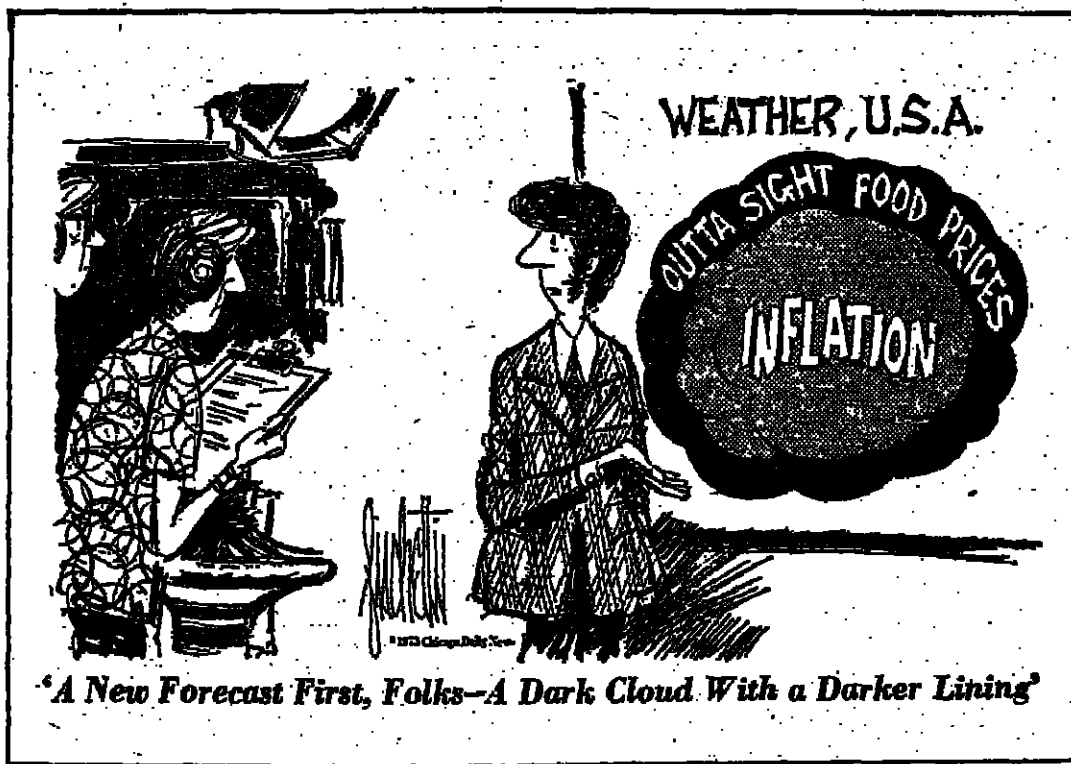
August 1, 1898

WASHINGTON—Peace is nearer than most people have imagined. Unless all signs fail it will be but a few days before the formal suspension of hostilities is announced. The terms of the United States have been adopted by the duly accredited representative of Spain, and there seems no doubt of their formal ratification by the Spanish Cabinet. The possibility of a port in the Philippines may mean the U.S. intends to become a factor in the Far East.

Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO—The rugged constitution and good spirits of President Harding are looked to by his physicians to pull him through an illness which, starting with pleuritic pneumonia and over-fatigue, has now developed into broncho-pneumonia and is admitted to be a "fight for life." However, following a restful night, the patient seemed to have passed through the first stage of his illness successfully.



Atlantic Alliance Stumbling Blocks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Serious difficulties persist between the United States and France over the significance of President Nixon's trip to Europe this fall. A series of bilateral contacts between the two countries over the past two months has done little to resolve the problems.

At the heart of the dispute is the Atlantic declaration that the Nixon administration is pressing its European allies to sign during Mr. Nixon's trip. The idea of such a declaration, all that is left of Henry Kissinger's proposal in the spring for a "new Atlantic charter," is accepted by most of the European allies, but is still being resisted by France.

Differences among several of the European countries over the declaration, particularly between France and West Germany, are so great that there seems at present little chance of reconciling them.

The American view is that Mr. Nixon's European visit must be used to give new impetus to the Atlantic Alliance. The view is that, in light of the U.S.-Soviet détente and because of current economic difficulties among the Western allies, the time has come to give a clear definition to the principles that will guide the Atlantic Alliance in the future.

A.U.S. Fear

There is a genuine American fear that without such a declaration to serve as the political framework for relations, serious problems could arise among Western nations during the negotiations on economic, monetary and defense questions that are just beginning.

The Americans believe that if Mr. Nixon could meet together with European leaders to sign a declaration during his visit to Europe, any such difficulties around the negotiating table could be forestalled.

With some reluctance, most of the Western allies now accept the American viewpoint. Only the French are strongly resisting. When asked if they formally intend to block an Atlantic summit and a joint declaration, officials here reply that they hope Mr. Nixon has not locked himself into such a rigid position that he cannot back down.

They refuse to say flatly, however, that they will veto the summit and a declaration. They say, rather, that it will depend on whether there is an evolution in American thinking that would permit France to sign. This, apparently, also would take a considerable evolution in the thinking of some of the other Western Europeans, particularly the West Germans.

Apprehension

The recent American diplomatic initiatives have caused considerable apprehension here. While the French refrain from openly criticizing the U.S.-Soviet accords, they believe that U.S.-Soviet détente, coupled with what they believe will be the inevitable U.S. disengagement in Europe, will create serious tensions in Western Europe toward neutralization. The French say they cannot accept that.

The French are casting around for an alternative, but they admit that for the moment they have found none. Any chance for a combined European defense force is excluded at present.

An example of the differences between the European allies was given following the July visit by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to Washington. The West Germans and Americans were able to reach nearly total bilateral agreement on what should be the content of the Atlantic declaration desired by Washington. The French, however, found much in the U.S.-German proposals that was unacceptable. Among the points agreed to by the West Germans and Americans were:

- That the North Atlantic Treaty Organization should remain the basic Western policy for détente.

- That the European Economic Community should be recognized as an important factor in future Western relations.

- That interdependence between tactical nuclear and conventional defense in Europe should be emphasized.

- That the diminishing of tensions remained the basic policy of the Atlantic Alliance.

- That it should be emphasized

ed that the Atlantic Alliance was not a closed society and was open to the rest of the world.

- That the commercial and monetary negotiations among the Western nations should be promptly and successfully concluded.

Accord on Summit

The West Germans also agree wholeheartedly to the American proposal for a summit meeting of European and American leaders during the Nixon visit.

The French still do not see the need for an Atlantic declaration. They see it as a device for tying Europe to America and have, despite the U.S. disengagement, a means for putting off the day when Europe must find its own defense solutions and a device that could encourage some European desires for the disarmament of Western Europe.

The French believe that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to encourage the disarmament of Western Europe and to create what the French call a European "zone of special status."

The French oppose any such neutralization as leading to corresponding loss of Western European political and military influence.

The French admit that, for the moment, they do not have the answers to the questions that have been raised by the U.S.-Soviet agreements. Last month, they tentatively launched the idea that the French nuclear force one day might be a nucleus for an all-European defense force, but that was not well received by their European allies. There do not appear to be many European nations that would be willing to replace an American nuclear umbrella with a French one or to end their cooperation with NATO, which is the price the French demand.

Moreover, there are divisions among the French themselves. Asked if Mr. Kissinger had perhaps made an error in springing his "new Atlantic charter" speech on the Europeans on April 23, the officials said flatly no. They said that Mr. Kissinger had succeeded in shaking up the Europeans and forcing them to start thinking, and that it still could not be excluded that he would get some of the things he wanted. "That's diplomacy," they added.

How Strong a Halfway House?

By C. L. Sulzberger

ASPEN, Colo.—It is frequently said the most heavily armed powers are paralyzed by their military strength because they cannot use it to any sensibly political purpose. It is also said the super powers have discovered that underdeveloped nations are difficult to deal with, as America found in Vietnam, and Russia found in the Congo, Indonesia and Egypt.

Nevertheless, none of these truisms apply to Soviet relations with Eastern Europe. In that area, contiguous to the Soviet Union and dominated by its ideological, economic and military might, Moscow has made it clear that it will admit limited reforms but never tolerate serious departures from the Kremlin norm.

The so-called "Brezhnev doctrine" asserting Russia's right to intervene in affairs of other "socialist" lands was Stalin's invention, was scrupulously applied by Khrushchev, and was not formally opposed by the West at the Helsinki European Security Conference.

The U.S.S.R. has managed to hang on to what it considers its proper European domain despite uprisings during the past 30 years in East Germany, Poland and Hungary and a temporary deviation in Czechoslovakia.

The big exceptions have been Yugoslavia and, far less important, Albania. Romania has tacked along a relatively more independent diplomatic line but remained allied to Moscow.

Tito, the Opponent

Marshal Tito is the blinding opponent to the rule of the Stalin-Khrushchev-Brezhnev doctrine. This is what makes Yugoslavia such a dangerous point in

on the desirability of a combined Franco-British nuclear force, and what relationship any such force would have with the West Germans.

French officials say that Foreign Minister Michel Jobert explained the French position in great detail to Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev during his visit to Yalta last weekend. They say that Mr. Jobert said that while France approved of the recent U.S.-Soviet accords, they in no way affected France or the French resolve not to disarm. They said that Mr. Jobert told Mr. Brezhnev that the U.S.-Soviet agreements were not in French eyes disarmament agreements, but rather accords to maintain a balance of armaments.

The officials say Mr. Jobert told Mr. Brezhnev that the U.S.-Soviet accords would have a significant effect on Western Europe but that it still was too early to say how.

Foreign ministers from the nine EC countries will meet Sept. 10-11 in Brussels to consider the final reports on what could be the subject matter for an eventual Atlantic declaration. But the French say that without significant progress in the bilateral contacts between the Atlantic partners, there is little chance for success. As to whether there would be further Jobert-Kissinger meetings to try to save the declaration, they said that Mr. Jobert was always ready to see his friend, Mr. Kissinger.

Asked if Mr. Kissinger had perhaps made an error in springing his "new Atlantic charter" speech on the Europeans on April 23, the officials said flatly no. They said that Mr. Kissinger had succeeded in shaking up the Europeans and forcing them to start thinking, and that it still could not be excluded that he would get some of the things he wanted. "That's diplomacy," they added.

reckoning prospects for the next decade. Moscow has never really acknowledged Belgrade's right to practice its own version of Marxist theory or to be truly non-aligned.

Now that Tito is an octogenarian there are rumblings of tension within his multi-national republic and it is suspected that some of these are nourished by pro-Soviet agents.

Tito, a deeply independent-minded man who insisted on his own ideological interpretations, showed himself ready to fight for his country and his political ideas. He successfully fended down Stalin and ultimately retreated to neutrality. He sought to retain both Marxism and freedom and is finding that halfway measures work with difficulty.

Middle Course

In his struggle to keep an instinctively centrifugal country and a mixed credo firmly established to survive the death of their symbol, Tito is running into trouble. Croatian nationalism has revived in a ferocious form; rival Serbian nationalism reacted strongly. Liberal Communism produced personal debates between Tito and formerly close friends such as Milovan Djilas, Alexander Rankovic and Koca Popovic, once at the hierarchy's top. Djilas and Rankovic have been disgraced. Popovic seems on the shelf.

Tito is trying to steer between the super powers. Schoolbooks are relatively anti-Soviet in orientation. Workers are allowed a de facto if not a de jure right to strike. Hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs are permitted to work in capitalist lands. Open discussion is heard on what Leninism is "contradictory in itself." Eighty-five percent of all agricultural land is farmed in the "private sector." The World Bank has even offered financial help to develop this.

Nevertheless, Tito has made it clear that he believes his own form of "socialism" must be strengthened. Foreign trade with East European countries has recently mounted. And the army, told that its ultimate task is to protect Yugoslavia against invaders, has also been ordered to defend socialism within the country.

Letters

Watergate Coverage

Those letters you now and then print attacking the "bias" and "dist" (I quote from a recent one) of the American press in dealing with the Watergate scandal remind me that the average American is really not much concerned with freedom. He doesn't need very much. If President Nixon even now turned to the people, raised his arms in one of his automaton displays of exuberance, cried a bit and talked about honesty, he would get a mass response sufficient to keep him in office—no matter what he did this side of rapping the Statue of Liberty.

Mr. Demagogue enough to know that, with the people behind him, the military-industrial complex serving his turn as he serves theirs, the Senate can indeed "wallow in Watergate" to its heart's content. At this appropriate time he can turn to General Haig and say "Let's have a coup, South American style"—and that will be that.

GENE MURRAY.

London.

I wholeheartedly agree with Minnie Stokes (Letters, July 25). For many years it had been fashionable for all these leftwing intellectuals, amateur Marxists, studentists and priests to attack the Johnson administration, probably because President Johnson was not regarded as a member of the "intelligentsia."

Now it is President Nixon's turn. To all these vituperating critics the old American traditions and virtues seem despicable, while French trips to Beirut and the theft of Pentagon documents are applauded as desirable.

How they must chuckle in the Kremlin! Don't these American intellectual gravediggers (some of whose parents or grandparents probably trembled in Polish and Russian ghettos) realize whose job they are doing?

I am not an American, but I have many reasons to be grateful to the U.S. and I find this spectacle nauseating.

FRED KLEIN.

Bern.

In the United States, the press enjoys a fiduciary capacity with its captive audience. If by a free press, as typified by the Watergate affair, we mean that the press can, by reason of personal philosophies or political convictions or even personal vendettas, selectively misuse its objective (often by sophistry) to the detriment of the office of the presidency and of the American people, then maybe we would be better off with a censored press.

GABRIEL P. BRINSKY.
Biarritz, France.

Athens Terrorist

The editorial "Terrorism Threatened" (July 21, 1972) is full of praise for everyone and everything, including the gunman's ineptness. A noticeable exception in your list is what the Greek authorities did or did not, during the difficult moments which Athens went through when the Pales-

tinian commands attacked. For I can assure you these authorities too had a say in the delicate situation handled in such a successful way that ultimately no blood was spilt.

Very briefly: It was the Vice Premier of Greece who secured the presence of the Arab ambassadors to assist in the matter. I was the Minister of Public Order who was present for nine hours without any respite, personally taking care of the whole operation "liberate the 17 hostages" and it was the Director of the Athens Department who wounded himself accidentally. I must confess, who, yet, wounded himself while trying to cope with the situation.

What was it then which compelled silence on all this? Lack of enough information or of otjectivity? Both are inadmissable for a paper of The New York Times stature.

VYRON STAMATOPOULOS,
Under-Secretary
to the Prime Minister
Athens.

London.

Question

Can someone please explain why, if 71 percent of the American people believe that NI is lying about the Watergate 71 percent of the American people and particularly American press are not loudly for his resignation?

KELLOGG SMITH
Rome.

Findings Won't be Made Public

Bonn Panel to Review Probe Of U.S. Intelligence Activities

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, July 31 (NYT).—A West German international committee will meet on Thursday or Friday to consider the results of an investigation into news reports of possible illegal U.S. military intelligence activities in West Germany, a government spokesman announced today.

West German newspapers began to clamor for explanations from their government and a deputy in parliament asked for a full report to that forum. Because the news stories alleged that U.S. military intelligence had placed under surveillance an Evangelical mission in Mainz that was suspected of aiding deserters, a church official has

protested against possible infringement of religious freedom. The government spokesman, Rüdiger von Wechmar, said today that he could not confirm a Pentagon assertion yesterday that the Bonn government had given prior approval, as required by West German law, to the U.S. intelligence activities. The government had not been given the report through official channels, he said.

He added that the results of the West German investigation would be withheld from the public, even if it confirmed the allegations, since the law does not require public disclosure of illegal wiretapping or other infringements of the right of privacy here.

The disclosure that U.S. intelligence had been involved in wiretapping of West German civilian organizations was first reported on Saturday.

The German press since then has been preoccupied with the possibility—raised by disaffected U.S. agents who thought what they were doing was lawful because there were instructions on some intelligence operations to keep them secret from West German authorities—that the activities were illegal.

The Süddeutsche Zeitung, an independent daily published in Munich, said in an editorial today: "The 23-year era of Allied monitoring of German telephones ended Oct. 31, 1968. The next day the German law on restricting the secrecy of the mails and telecommunications took effect. One of the purposes of this law... was to end Allied monitoring under the Germany convention."

"The New York Times," the editorial continued, "has reported that U.S. military intelligence agencies monitor contact between U.S. deserters and allegedly helpful Germans, and in this connection listen to German telephones. Such monitoring over the head of the competent German agencies... would be clearly unlawful. The government should not hesitate to investigate the present case as to its lawfulness."

Protest Telegram
A Frankfurt Rundschau newspaper reporter apparently was overheard talking on the monitored telephone of Toni Schwaezler, a journalist who works in Heidelberg for the Liberation News Service and an Austrian by birth. Today, the reporter telephoned a protest to Hans Dietrich Genscher, the federal interior minister.

The telegram, according to an editor of the paper, asked for an "immediate explanation" of whether West German authorities gave this monitoring "illegal support."

According to transcripts of the U.S. intelligence tap on Mr. Schwaezler's phone, he had a conversation on June 21 with "an individual identified as Guha from an undisclosed telephone number at the Frankfurt Rundschau." The transcripts were obtained by The New York Times.

Telephone Conversation
An editor of the paper said that Anton A. Guha of the Rundschau's staff did indeed have a telephone conversation with Mr. Schwaezler on that day. The report said that the conversation, conducted in the German language, concerned an "American Nazi party" that was allegedly passing out leaflets in Frankfurt.

Some rough notes made by an agent on the transcript obtained by The Times also identify other newsmen in West Germany—John Sheahan of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in Bonn; Joanna Prym of the Overseas Weekly, in Frankfurt; Craig R. Whitney of The Times, and a reporter from Reuters in Bonn—possibly indicating that conversations between them and Mr. Schwaezler were monitored.

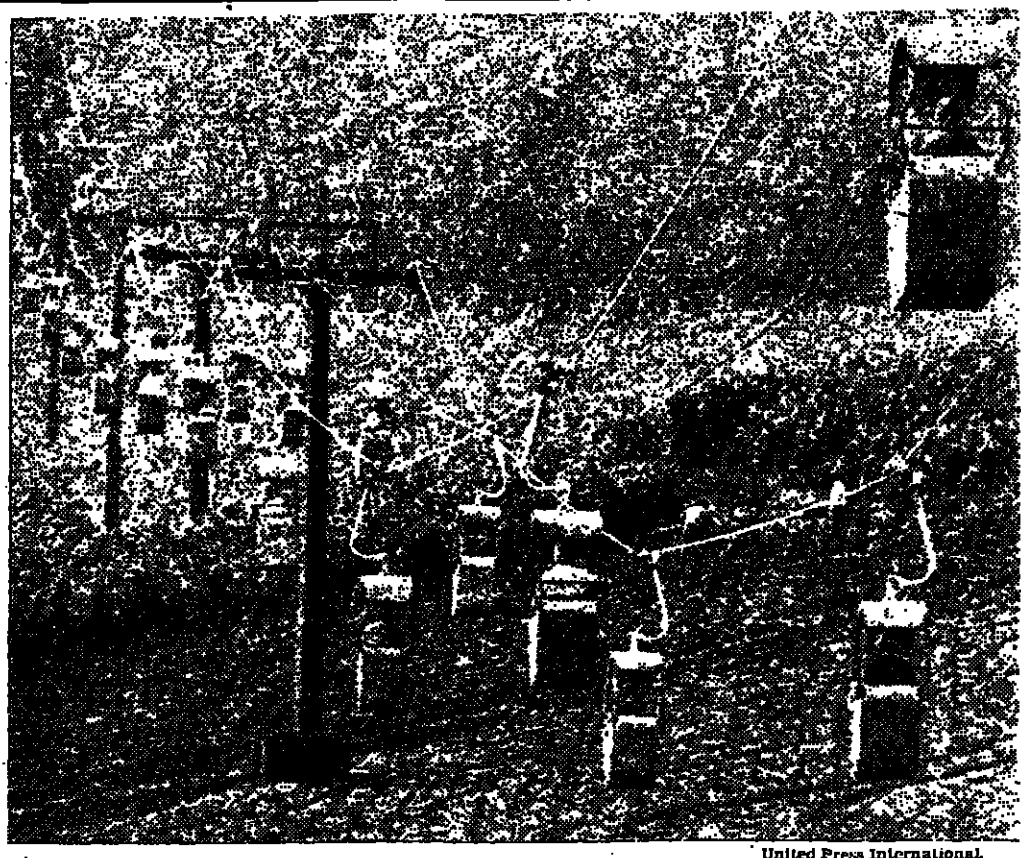
Mr. Schwaezler was apparently under surveillance because, as the agent's report notes, he is considered by the Army to be an anti-U.S. Army activist.

Shah of Iran Signs Bill on Oil Accord With Consortium

TEHRAN, July 31 (AP).—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi today signed a new bill, which for the first time gives Iran "full and real control" of its oil industry. Millions of Iranians watched the "historic, political and economic event" this morning on nationwide television.

Both houses of parliament unanimously passed the bill, which approved a new 30-year agreement with a Western consortium of British, American, French and Dutch companies, which have operated the southern Iranian oil industry since 1954. The agreement is retroactive to January.

Under the arrangement, Iran will take over from the consortium reserves of more than 100 billion barrels of crude oil and an equivalent amount of gas. The agreement empowers the National Iranian Oil Co. to sell to consortium members 29.3 billion barrels of crude oil in the next 30 years. In the same period, the NIOC will market independently or consume locally 13.3 billion barrels.



RHINELAND LINES—The tourist season is in full swing as these cable cars carry holidaymakers over the terraced vineyards in the West German city of Rudesheim.

Focus Remains on Foreign Policy

Brandt's Internal Reforms Face New Delay

By Barbara Bright

BONN, July 31 (WPT).—The pop art poster in the office of a West German minister's aide exudes confidence: "Difficult tasks we take care of immediately—the impossible takes a little longer."

Up to now the impossible, for West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, has been institution of the domestic reforms he promised when he took over the Bonn government. That was in 1969 when, vowing educational, taxation, social welfare and labor improvements, he promised to strive for a place in history as the "chancellor of internal reform."

Foreign policy—especially Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik, the policy of

reconciliation with Germany's Eastern neighbors—got in the way of domestic reform during his first term in office.

Now, eight months into his second term, domestic reforms have again been pushed to the back burner by economic and monetary policy decisions. And despite the 46-seat parliamentary majority held by Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats and their government coalition partners, the Free Democrats, a consensus between the two parties over important reforms in taxes, worker participation in industrial decision-making and an extended version of industrial profit-sharing has not been reached.

Mr. Brandt cut short his

Norwegian vacation to get back to work in Bonn this week, but the reappearance of the chancellor is not expected to work miracles toward a compromise with the Free Democrats. Mr. Brandt said this week that he will first turn his attention to monetary policy in preparation for the upcoming international trade and monetary talks—and leave the other coalition work until the fall.

To be enacted in the current legislative period, the promised reform laws would have to be presented to the Bundestag, the West German parliament's lower house, within the next eight months. Beginning with the March elections in Hamburg, both coalition parties will be more concerned with winning state elections than with parliamentary wrangling. If the domestic reforms are not under way by then, SPD and FDP orators would be embarrassed on the hustings.

Although time is growing short, some government sources claim that Mr. Brandt's domestic reforms will make it under the wire. The Free Democrats, said one Bonn official, are eager to win young voters for state elections next year, and "the results of the last federal election showed that it doesn't pay to be conservative." He believes, therefore, that the Free Democrats will agree to a compromise on a land law reform to curb speculation, perhaps in exchange for a Social Democratic compromise on the worker-participation issue.

SPD, Unions Allied
The Social Democrats, backed by the unions, want equal representation for workers and managers on the management boards of private industry. The Free Democrats, headed by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and traditionally the party of "free enterprise," have countered most recently with a proposal that 10-person management boards should consist of four stockholder representatives, four management representatives of which two can be union members, and two from middle management.

A consensus has "almost been reached" on tax reform, according to a parliamentary source. The difficulties now are in coordinating the federal tax proposals with the finance ministers of Germany's 11 states. Mr. Scheel and the Free Democrats consider it their duty to prevent Mr. Brandt's government policies from veering too far to the left. In recent weeks, Mr. Scheel has become more critical of socialism, calling it "an experiment that has failed a dozen times." Nevertheless, Mr. Scheel still pays lip service to the government's declaration in which Mr. Brandt promised corrective legislative action.

In his speech to the Bundestag on June 18, Mr. Brandt pointed out again that his goal was to provide a better "quality of life" for the German people. **Lists Draft Laws**
He then ticked off a list of draft laws that have been presented to the legislature: an increase in medical facilities in factories, expansion of preventive medicine, higher insurance payments for hospital visits, further rehabilitation of the disabled, and a raise by 1.35 percent of pensions for 10.5 million aged in the federal republic.

Mr. Brandt mentioned his new cartel law as a part of his government's stability program. Another government official, however, noted that the cartel law was a case of "too much, too soon." Loopholes in the new law, which ostensibly prevents mergers of big businesses and unfair competition, have resulted in price-fixing.

Nevertheless, the quick passage of the cartel law, whipped through the parliament in a half-year after it had been under discussion since 1962, has given pause to some Free Democrats who would otherwise put the brakes on Mr. Brandt's reforms. Some of Mr. Scheel's followers, uneasy at the increasing strength of leftist voices in the SPD, are asking whether it is not wiser to make compromises now than to face more radical proposals later.

Priests Offer Aid to Prove Africa Deaths

Two of Group Would Return to Mozambique

MADRID, July 31 (NYT).—A group of seven Spanish Roman Catholic priests, who were missionaries in the Portuguese African territory of Mozambique, have offered to send back two of their number to confirm their allegations of massacres of natives by Portuguese soldiers.

The offer was made in the issue of Vida Nueva, a Spanish Catholic weekly. The priests said that two of them would go on condition that they be accompanied by an "international committee of which a delegate of the Holy See or of the nuncio's office in Lisbon would be a member."

The priests said they were ready to identify the areas of Witiamu, where the killings are supposed to have taken place but the existence of which the Portuguese government has put in doubt.

The priests, all of whom are understood to have left Mozambique identified themselves as Vicente Berenguer, Julio Moure, Alberto Font, Miguel Buendia, Miguel Antoni, Jose Maria Larchundi and Jacinto Rodriguez. They belong to the Spanish Foreign Missions Institute and their reports appear to have formed the basis of charges first aired in the Times of London on July 10 by a British priest, the Rev. Adrian Hastings.

The charges caused a political uproar in Britain, coming shortly before an official visit to London by the Portuguese premier, Marcello Caetano. The Portuguese government has denied the reports and has charged that they were intended to discredit Portugal and its policy in Africa.

The priests who signed the article in Vida Nueva in turn denied they were motivated by any enmity toward Portugal, although they made it clear that they opposed the war Portugal has conducted to eradicate rebel elements in the African provinces. They expressed sympathy for Portuguese youth "who must face a war whose motives they do not share, or do not know or are indifferent to."

Italy Announces 74 Budget With A Record Deficit

ROME, July 31 (AP).—The center-left government of Premier Mariano Rumor today approved the 1974 budget, scheduling a record deficit of \$666 billion lire (\$14.9 billion).

The government announced the budget as the Chamber of Deputies approved a three-month price freeze for a list of 21 staple food items, ranging from meat to pasta. The measure is part of a package that the 15-day-old government adopted last week to stem inflation. The cost of living has gone up at an annual rate of 18 percent in recent months.

Other anti-inflationary decrees include a six-month freeze on rents of houses, stores and restaurants. The decrees are expected to win final approval in both houses of Parliament by the end of the week.

Treasury Minister Ugo La Malfa explained that the 1974 deficit was a record one only on paper, since it included the amount of deficit from 1973 that was not included in the original 1973 budget.

"In fact, the balance sheet for 1973 will be in the red for some \$800 billion lire (\$14.9 billion) at the end of the year," Mr. La Malfa said. The increase in the 1973 deficit is due to the granting of generous raises in the pay of state employees and in subsidies to local authorities and other bodies.

American Swims Channel 6th Time

DOVER, England, July 31 (AP).—A 37-year-old American psychology student swam the English Channel yesterday for the sixth time and thus became co-holder of the record for successful crossings.

Tom Hetzel, of Corpus Christi, Texas, completed his 22-mile swim in rough seas from Dover to the French coast in 18 hours 45 minutes.

Then he returned to Dover to prepare for a seventh crossing, which would make the world record his own. He shares it at the moment with Brojen Das, of Bangladesh. Mr. Hetzel, a former New York City policeman, made his first crossing in 1967. He said strong tides made yesterday's crossing his most difficult.

Excited by Brezhnev's Trip

Russians Craving U.S. Goods, Itching to See America, Too

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, July 31 (NYT).—Among the Soviet people, the success of Leonid I. Brezhnev's trip to the United States last month has kindled two palpable urges—the demand for American consumer goods and the itch to have a look at America for themselves.

Both remain beyond the reach of most. Occasionally, when the controlled Soviet press extols joint space ventures, parallel scientific research or developing economic deals with the Americans, ordinary people will grumble privately that they are being left out.

"I'm all for better relations with the United States," an engineer in his late thirties commented, "but how does this affect us ordinary people now? It is the higher-ups who get to go to America."

Newspapers Wanted
There is no mistaking the hopes that are quietly being generated at every level by improved relations. Liberal establishment intellectuals question Americans closely about the possibilities of free travel or a freer flow of literature, newspapers and magazines in the new era of Soviet-United States accommodation.

"Do you think they'll ever allow your newspaper to go on sale here, even a few copies?" a novelist asked this correspondent with a mixture of hope and skepticism. Others were fascinated and encouraged not only by Mr. Brezhnev's decision to show a human side during his journey but also by the brief glimpse of ordinary American television broadcasts relayed here during the party chief's visit. Some Russians were especially struck by an American network program that invited listeners to telephone questions for a Soviet dignitary who was being interviewed.

Eyes Rolled
"Live questions from listeners," a middle-aged Moscow resident remarked, rolling her eyes at the thought of such a thing, impossible on Soviet programs. "That created quite a sensation among some of my friends."

Ordinary working people in places as far apart as Moscow, Leningrad, the Latvian coastal resorts around Riga and the open rolling country around the Volga River seem more interested in American consumer goods than in the more distant political or cultural and intellectual potential of improved relations.

"Maybe the politicians are talking mostly about peace, but ordinary people are saying, 'Well, Brezhnev went to America, so maybe we will get American cigarettes and chewing gum,'" a light-hearted Latvian youth remarked. He also hoped for more American movies.

Others were equally unabashed about their admiration for American goods and perhaps a bit less inhibited than before about expressing their desires to an American visitor now that the leadership was acknowledging the advantages of American technology.

"What we need is American cars or sport shirts," suggested a young worker at the vast Kama River truck plant being built deep in the Volga country.

Over a bottle of beer, a sun-tanned Ukrainian welder, a fish-

Podgorny Sees Peace as Nearer
MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI).—President Nikita S. Podgorny said today that the world is nearer to a lasting and stable peace than it has ever been before, but foretold a hard struggle to insure that goal.

Mr. Podgorny spoke at the close of a two-day session of the Supreme Soviet. The Tass news agency also said the Supreme Soviet adopted a measure calling for faster development of public services.

Mr. Podgorny expressed confidence that "the process of détente" would keep developing in the world.

ing built, confessed his hankering for American fishing equipment because a relative had sent him some synthetic lure from the United States.

"What fantastic lure," he said with a grin. "On one reel half a mile or so almost as thin as a strand of hair and it holds 14 to 16 pounds. Ours is thick, but if you catch anything decent on it it snaps. Next to American stuff ours is crummy. For fishing what we like best is American or British or Japanese. You can handle a man-sized fish."

Whereupon his hands went out in the fisherman's gesture, broader than his grin.

For a Lithuanian youth on holiday with two friends on the Gulf of Riga beaches, jeans are the big need. "I paid 35 rubles for this," he said, holding up a worn denim jacket, whitened with age but happily purchased on the black market. "It took me two weeks to earn the money for that, and you can see it's not new. We need more jeans from America."

Others were less keen about material possessions and more fired by curiosity about the United States itself. "Now that Brezhnev has been to America," a young Moscow postal worker said, "I want to know how I get there for a visit too." His comment was heard frequently.

However often the wish is uttered, it is just as often followed by the pragmatic comment: Of course, the journey is not possible. Foreign travel is enjoyed by less than 1 percent of Soviet citizens. Travel to the United States is an even greater rarity; last year about 4,000 people made the trip, all but a handful on official visits or tours by cultural, sports, scientific or other semiofficial groups.

Richardson Set To Help Soviet Jews Enter U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson said yesterday that he would use his parole authority under immigration laws to permit 800 Soviet Jews, now in Rome, to come to the United States without the customary long delay.

Mr. Richardson said most of the 800 are without immigration visas to the United States and have been in Rome several months after leaving Russia with exit permits.

In all cases, they have run into a waiting time of several months. The delay in processing their request to come to the United States on a conditional entrance for refugees is based on the time it takes to handle the great volume of paper work in the U.S. Embassy and a shortage of personnel to handle that work.

Mr. Richardson's exercise of his parole authority will shorten the waiting time from several months to a matter of days. After coming to the United States, the Russian citizens may apply later for adjustment to permanent status.

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photo: M. Holte

Scandal Figure In U.K. Fined for Ring of Call Girls

LONDON, July 31 (UPI).—Mrs. Norma Levy, whose affair with former Air Force Minister Lord Lambton touched off Britain's latest sex and security scandal, was fined \$225 today for influencing the movements of prostitutes.

Mrs. Levy, 38, admitted three charges of influencing the movements of prostitutes, but a charge of attempting to procure a girl to become a prostitute was dropped.

Her lawyer, Robert Gibbons, said that Mrs. Levy is not a principal in these matters. She is a girl who has been caught up in this particular web.

Lord Lambton resigned after his association with Mrs. Levy became known, and a second cabinet minister, Lord Jellicoe, resigned a few days later after admitting that he had had casual affairs with call girls.

Mujibur Quits Belgrade

BEGRAD, July 31 (UPI).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the prime minister of Bangladesh, today wound up a five-day official visit during which Yugoslav officials pledged to back Bangladesh's application for membership in the United Nations and agreed in outline on long-term economic cooperation, the national news agency Tanjug said.

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Barcelona	11.00 am	4.00 pm
Copenhagen	1.00 pm	6.20 pm
Frankfurt	8.25 am	1.35 pm
	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
Paris	4.30 pm	7.25 pm
Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
Vienna	10.20 am	4.00 pm

Other regular flights to New York:

FROM	LEAVE	FREQUENCY	ARRIVE N.Y.
Belgrade	9.40 am	Mo/We/Th	5.10 pm
Bergen	1.20 pm	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
Warsaw	9.45 am	Tu/Sa	5.10 pm

ALL TIMES SHOWN ARE LOCAL.

Daily flights to other cities in the USA:

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Atlanta*(747)	London	11.30 am	5.21 pm
Baltimore (747)	London	12.10 pm	4.35 pm
Boston (747)	London	12.10 pm	2.15 pm
Boston	Rome	10.05 am	12.50 pm
Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

*Washington-Atlanta-New Orleans by Delta Airlines. **Detroit-Minneapolis/St Paul by Northwest Airlines.

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Dublin 779091
Düsseldorf 87913

Florence 282716
Frankfurt 230591
Glasgow 2485744
Hamburg 351101
Hanover 16211

Helsinki 659055
Lisbon 382591
London 7347292
Madrid 2414200
Manchester 8323981

Milan 877241
Moscow 2235183
Munich 558171
Naples 310036
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Nuremberg 203344
Oslo 415600
Palermo 214297
Paris 2259200
Prague 69741

Reykjavik 26747
Rome 4773
Saarbrücken 0689383300
Shannon 61690
Stockholm 231920

Stuttgart 299001
Turin 540727
Vienna 526646
Warsaw 261989
Zurich 237704

1973	Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	S&P 100s, High Low Last, Chgs
67 1/2	3	11	37 3/8
13 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	25 1/8

(Continued on Page 18).

June Payments Deficit In Japan \$959 Million

TOKYO, July 31 (AP-DJ)—Japan's monthly balance-of-payments deficit in June, but the size of the net outflow narrowed from that of May, the Finance Ministry said today.

Ministry figures disclosed a deficit of \$959 million, compared with a record \$1,385 million deficit in May and a \$240 million surplus a year earlier. Deficits in the four months of the new fiscal year from March to June, aggregated \$4.4 billion, it said.

June's net outflow was attributed to sizable deficits in the services, long-term capital and errors and omissions accounts.

Larger Trade Surplus

The narrowing of the deficit from May was caused by a somewhat larger trade surplus and a slowdown in the net outflow of long-term capital, sources said.

The June trade surplus showed a surplus of \$132 million, compared with a \$75 million surplus in May and a \$758 million surplus a year earlier.

Exports totaled \$2.4 billion in June, up 36 percent from a year earlier. The ministry cited increased shipments to Southeast Asia and Europe for the gain.

Imports of steel, ships, light electrical equipment and general machinery were especially strong, it said.

Imports were listed at a record \$2.8 billion, up 100 percent from a year earlier. Although the

Dollar, Pound Rally Cut by Profit-Taking

LONDON, July 31 (AP-DJ)—A sharp rise in the dollar's value against European currencies was wiped out late today in what appeared to be profit-taking and substantial selling from New York.

Starting, however, continued in an interest-rate induced uptrend, gaining against both dollars and Deutsche marks.

In the morning, the dollar rose to about 2.36 DM from 2.33 late Monday. Then, as New York foreign exchange dealers entered the market, the rate began to slide. It closed in Frankfurt at 2.375 DM but continued to decline in New York.

Earlier, a movement out of DM and into dollars and sterling had been prompted by a further decline in short-term interest rates for Euro-mark deposits. The interest rate for one-month Euro-mark deposits declined to 8 percent from 9.5 percent and for six months the rate declined to 9 from 9.25 percent. Moreover, oil rates for Euro-mark deposits remained unchanged at a very low 2 percent offered.

In contrast, one-month Euro-dollar rates remained little changed at 7.75 percent offered and the six-month rate at 11.5 percent.

Eurosterling rates were higher at 14.75 percent for one month and 14.87 percent for six months.

Though interest-rate differentials were continuing to shift in favor of the dollar and sterling, there was no explanation for the late selling of dollars other than profit-taking.

After rising as high as 4.15 French francs in commercial transactions, the dollar declined to 4.0790, a net decline of 1.25 centimes on the day.

The dollar managed to hold a small gain against Swiss francs at 2.84, up from 2.8312. Yen, it, fell to 240.50 from 241.50, and against guilders to 3.5757 from 3.5875.

Starting rose to \$2.5142 from \$2.5040 and in terms of mark the rate gained to 5.85 from 5.83.

London Interbank Rates

July 31, 1973

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Today Prev. Ch.

6 mo. \$ per £ 2.5142 2.5142 — 0.01

3 mo. \$ per £ 2.5142 2.5142 — 0.01

1 mo. \$ per £ 2.5142 2.5142 — 0.01

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Daimler's Profits Trail Sales Gain

First-half earnings of Daimler-Benz rose from the year-ago level, but the increase trailed the 17.5 percent rise in sales. Chairman Josephine Zahn says that while he expects 1973 sales to grow to "between 15 billion and 16 billion marks," profits for the year will remain about unchanged from the 274.4 million DM earned in 1972. First-half sales rose to 7.89 billion DM from 6.71 billion DM in the 1972 period, but earnings figures were not reported. The order inflow rose in the first half with the order backlog assuring full capacity utilization throughout the year. An exact earnings forecast for the full year is difficult, Mr. Zahn says, because of monetary uncertainties and the fact that direct and indirect barriers erected by exchange rate changes can be hurdled only at the expense of profit.

Japanese-U.S. Firm Supply GM

Japan Catalyst Chemical Co. has signed a contract with American Cyanamid to set up a joint venture in California to produce an anti-pollution auto catalyst. The agreement, signed last Friday, calls for a \$10 million plant to be built. The companies have also signed an agreement with General Motors to supply it with catalysts. The product will be installed in GM cars to be marketed from September 1974. The catalyst, developed by the Japanese company, contains a number of rare metals—which an official declined to identify—and alumina. American Cyanamid is to supply the alumina.

Dresdner's Operational Net Declines

Operational earnings of Dresdner Bank in the first half did not quite match those of the 1972 period, the bank says in an interim report with-

out giving figures. Its interest surplus rose to 262.9 million marks in the first half from 233.3 million DM, while the commission balance showed a surplus of 148.8 million DM, up from 139.8 million DM. But wages, salaries and social contributions rose to \$10.1 million DM a year ago. The bank stresses that the results in the interest sector were under strong pressure from the government's restrictive credit and monetary measures and warns that the rising cost of obtaining funds could lead to a further deterioration of the interest margin. While the bank's business volume expanded 18.6 percent in the first half, the interest surplus rose only 8 percent. The bank's consolidated balance sheet total rose to 37.3 billion DM from 33 billion DM in the 1972 first half.

Dominick & Dominick Phase Out

Dominick & Dominick, a century-old member firm of the New York Stock Exchange, plans to phase out of the domestic retail brokerage business for competitive reasons. Officials say the firm is negotiating with several other Big Board houses for the acquisition of its 34 retail branch offices, a network dealing with the general public that extends from Boston to San Francisco. Dominick, which will remain a Big Board member, plans to retain its three offices in Canada and five offices in Europe. Peter M. Kennedy, chairman, says that "We're taking this move primarily to concentrate on the areas we know best." He included in these such activities as institutional business, money management, corporate finance, municipal bonds and the international field. Reynolds Securities, one of the nation's largest retail brokerage organizations, is negotiating to buy the Dominick network.

But Survey Shows Mixed Outlook

U.S. Corporate Profits Up 32% in Quarter

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP-DJ)—A tabulation by the Wall Street Journal of the second-quarter earnings of U.S. corporations reveals that 601 companies rose 31.6 percent from the like period last year, compared with a similar first-quarter survey in which the percentage gain was 27.8 percent.

But appearances can often be deceiving, and surveys can be read from several standpoints. True, 31.6 percent is higher than 27.8 percent, but among the individual categories of the survey, the nation's two largest industries—auto and steel—showed smaller gains than were registered in the first quarter.

The same was true of the rubber-company category (a gain of 12 percent in the second quarter, compared with 25.6 percent in the first quarter). Electrical equipment (30.8 percent vs. 47 percent) and several other important sectors of the economy.

With Phase-4 now in the picture, the best that can be said is that the outlook for the economy as a whole is mixed. Interviews with executives and analysts throughout the United States show that up and down in the coming months will probably be far more common in many industries than any clear-cut trend in either direction.

Auto Profits Slow

Perhaps the biggest case in point is the auto industry. Despite record profits for the second quarter, the big three experienced a deceleration in terms of smaller percentage gains than were registered in the first quarter. General Motors, for example, posted a 10 percent gain in second-quarter earnings, less than half its 25.5 percent first-quarter increase.

Ford's profits, although 39 percent above the comparable quarter last year, nevertheless did not match the 42.8 percent first-quarter increase. And Chrysler's second-quarter earnings gain of 59 percent was a dramatic change from its 151 percent spurt in the first quarter.

Underlying this deceleration is the fact that auto production is starting to show smaller gains. First-quarter output in U.S. plants, for example, was up almost 20 percent from a year earlier. However, second-quarter output was up only 11.5 percent.

It is too soon to be entirely pessimistic. In the current quarter, for example, renewed higher production is expected to lead to healthy profits for the big three. In fact, some analysts are saying that GM—and perhaps Ford—will reverse the second-quarter

deceleration of quarter-by-quarter gains. As for fourth-quarter profits, it is expected that Phase-4 rules will be a boost—apparently paving the way for initial price increases of about 4 percent on 1974 models and subsequent rises to cover new wage contracts. But by most counts, auto profits are expected to tumble sharply next year.

Steel Earnings

A decelerating trend is also apparent in the steel industry. The first-quarter tabulation for 28 steel manufacturers showed a 18.5 percent gain over the first quarter of 1972. In the second quarter, however, the results of the 19 manufacturers included in the survey were up only 42.2 percent over the second quarter of 1972. U.S. Steel, which reported its second-quarter earnings to date, was not included in the tabulation.

Furthermore, it seems likely that second-half earnings will be less than those in the first six months. For one thing, the industry has been experiencing manager profit margins, which are hampering expansion plans. Then, there is Phase-4. Steel-makers say it is going to give the industry far less relief than would have been allowed under the old Phase-2 rules.

Even so, the picture is not entirely gloomy. "Everything you read seems to indicate a slowdown in the growth of the economy, but not a cessation of growth," says Stewart S. Cort, Bethlehem Steel's chairman.

Other Key Industries

The outlook for some other major industries can be summarized as follows.

Rubber: Demand for the industry's products continues at record levels. Nevertheless, rubber companies are currently in the throes of a cost-price squeeze that will undoubtedly affect the current quarter's results and will very likely have lingering repercussions in the fourth quarter.

Machine tools: As with the rubber firms, the machine tool industry could be badly hurt by an auto strike. However, barring such a strike, the industry's earnings in the third and fourth quarters are expected to surpass those of the comparable 1972 periods.

Electrical equipment: Electrical and electronics companies expect earnings growth to continue in the third and fourth quarters. For example, General Electric, which reported record second-quarter earnings, expects continued increases for the duration of the year.

Chemicals: The industry has

SCM Files Trust Suit, Hits Xerox 'Monopoly'

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP-DJ).

—SCM Corp. said today it filed an anti-trust action against Xerox Corp. in federal district court in Connecticut.

The suit charges Xerox with unlawfully monopolizing the skill, technology, manufacture and marketing of plain paper office copiers and unlawfully restraining trade in those activities in violation of the Sherman Clayton Acts.

SCM said it wants Xerox permanently enjoined from engaging in the alleged unlawful activities. Ultimately, the suit seeks separation of manufacturing from the marketing of plain paper office copiers, divestiture of Xerox's overseas affiliates, Rank-Xerox and Fuji-Xerox, and the licensing of Xerox's patents and technology to potential competitors.

Alleges Damages

Although SCM's complaint alleges damages of "at least \$145 million," which would be tripled under the federal anti-trust laws, a spokesman said, "We have asked that the court hold the damages question in abeyance until after decision of the basic questions raised by SCM's claim for permanent injunctive relief."

The suit asks that judicial action on its claim for permanent injunctive relief "be expedited to the maximum extent possible" in what was described as an attempt to avoid the protracted proceedings that tend to characterize anti-trust cases.

SCM also said it filed a motion for a preliminary injunction that would be in effect for the duration of the case and would require Xerox to grant a license for all its U.S. patents to SCM. The court would determine later whether the license should be royalty free or at a reasonable royalty rate.

Xerox would also be enjoined from maintaining any patent infringement or other action with respect to SCM's efforts to develop and market plain paper office copiers while the case is pending.

The complaint states that Xerox has perpetuated world-wide control over plain paper office copying through agreements with Rank Ltd., Rank-Xerox, Fuji Photo and Fuji-Xerox, "maintaining by agreement and in combination and concert with others a word-wide cartelization of the skill and technology involved in plain paper office copying."

The complaint alleges that Xerox's efforts in research and development and the expansion of its manufacturing and marketing capabilities have had the effect of perpetuating and enlarging Xerox's monopolistic position, raising further barriers to the entry of competitors.

SCM, which ranks as 156 on the Fortune 500 largest industrial list, is an office equipment manufacturer. Xerox places 40 on the Fortune list.

Xerox said the suit is "completely without merit."

Company Reports

American Motors	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	472.0	376.0
Profits (millions)	28.9	7.8
Per Share	0.51	0.31
Per Share (dilute)	0.53	0.27
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,400.0	1,000.0
Profits (millions)	40.5	27.3
Per Share	1.49	0.61
Per Share (dilute)	1.37	0.56
Excludes extraordinary credits equal to \$1.48 a share against 0.46 cents a share in 1972.		

Borden	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	636.9	586.1
Profits (millions)	21.2	19.2
Per Share	0.69	0.51
Per Share (dilute)	0.66	0.53
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,204.6	1,118.8
Profits (millions)	36.9	33.7
Per Share	1.20	1.09
Per Share (dilute)	1.15	1.07

Greyhound	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	846.2	718.5
Profits (millions)	16.4	16.3
Per Share	0.39	0.38
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,625.0	1,374.0
Profits (millions)	25.1	24.7
Per Share	0.60	0.60

LTV	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,018.0	882.9
Profits (millions)	7.22	4.15
Per Share	0.79	0.41
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,001.2	1,671.9
Profits (millions)	16.04	4.72
Per Share	1.73	0.39
Excludes extraordinary gain from discontinued operations of \$7.1 million, or 74 cents a share, versus \$1.29 million, or four cents a share.		

Suzuki	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	538.3	445.3
Profits (millions)	48.4	34.4
Per Share	1.14	0.72
Per Share (dilute)	1.00	0.71
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,056.1	914.2
Profits (millions)	97.6	68.9
Per Share	2.30	1.45
Per Share (dilute)	2.02	1.42

U.S. Steel	1972	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,802.0	1,445.0
Profits (millions)	84.9	52.3
Per Share	1.56	0.97
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	3,229.0	2,570.0
Profits (millions)	134.0	71.4
Per Share	2.47	1.32

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BANQUE DE NEUFVILLE, SCHLUMBERGER, MALLET
BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE WORMS
CAISSE DES DÉPÔTS ET CONSIGNATIONS
CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL

BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU PHÉNIX
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE ET MOBILIÈRE PRIVÉE
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POPULAIRES
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RAMSEY E. JOSLIN, Vice President-Financial
NATIONAL DISTILLERS CHEMICAL CORPORATION
1000 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018

Sunimoto Chemical Net Up 6.5% in Half

TOKYO, July 31 (AP-DJ)—Sunimoto Chemical Co., one of Japan's largest chemical producers, today reported that first-half net profit rose 8.5 percent to 2.77 billion yen (about \$10.5 million) from 2.6 billion yen in the like 1972 period.

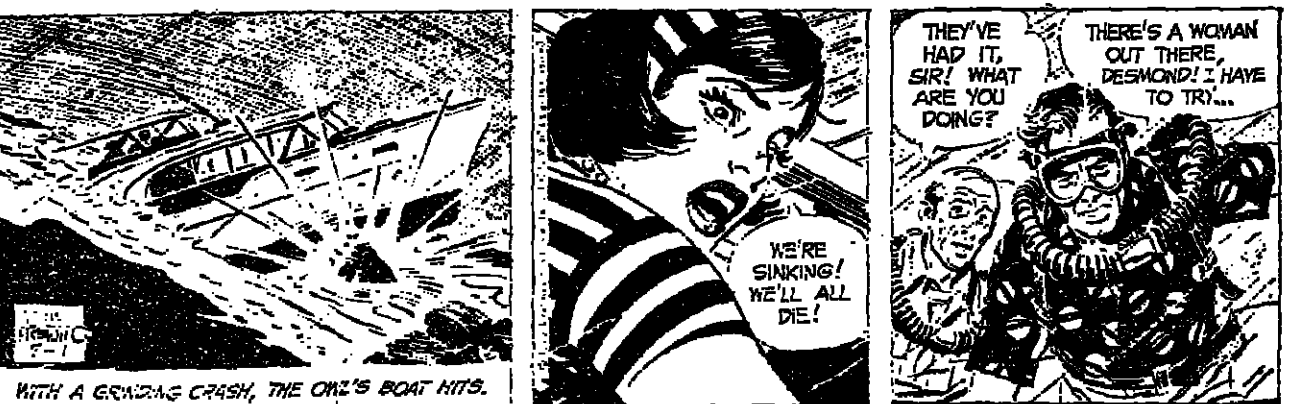
The company said sales climbed 21.8 percent to 159.9 billion yen from 128.6 billion yen in last year's first half. It announced the semi-annual dividend of 25 yen remains unchanged.

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-By Alan Truscott

"TELL THEM TO CALL BACK, BUT
DON'T SAY I'M TAKING A SHOWER."

"CAN YA CALL BACK?
SHE'S IN THE BATHROOM."

(Answers tomorrow)
 Yesterday's Jumble: GUEST PROBE SURETY ACHING
 Answer: These are boring pieces - BITS

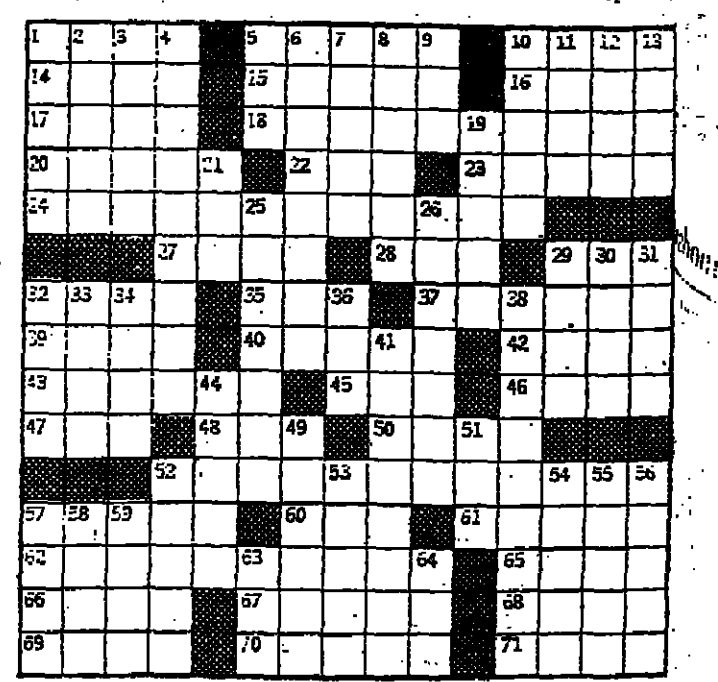
Reviewed by Max Frankel

As always, White is convinced in his recreation of the conversations, rallies and maneuvers if unless genuine political emotion. He is sound, as always, his running political observations, notably the ultimate judgment that the Watergate bomb made no difference in the selection of McGovern and, even, they had been exposed, would have made no difference in the election of Mr. Nixon. He revealed a few months soon they might have made this whole of a book.

Max Frankel is Sunday ed
of The New York Times

-By Will We

ACROSS		50 Black, in Paris	13 Up-and-down toy
1 Sugar or candy	52 Remark by Juliet	19 "Wild Duck"	author
5 Strikebreakers	57 Hawaiian island	21 Surpass	
10 "Being read to by . . ."	60 Dogdom's dog	25 Abdominal organs	
14 Russian sea	62 Fare for arm- chair athletes	26 Subterfuge	
15 Fortune-telling card	65 Prepares	28 Finderspecialties	
16 Pouch—	66 Turn the —	30 Word with Nam' or Cong	
17 French cooking word	67 One of five	31 Port of Israel	
18 Scene of Nelson's Nile victory	68 Giddy brain	32 Impetuosity,	
20 Inclined	69 Back talk	33 Sotto —	
22 Malay gibbon	70 Aquarium fish	34 Lovers of Narcissus	
23 Novelist Hamilton	71 — bled	36 Witticism	
24 Character in "The Turn of the Screw"	DOWN		38 kind of bag
27 On a grand scale	1 Gem weight	41 Rome-Carthage conflict	44 — game (pitcher's feat)
28 "All About —"	2 Mercury, in alchemy	49 Posture	51 Rhodanisia's Smith
29 Egg cells	3 Have — to (be unattached)	52 Hermetic spirit	53 Redhead
32 Tied	4 —	55 Railroad stop: Abb.	63 Trapsnooting
35 U. S. missile	6 Transit in S. F.	54 Close to, to poets	56 Curves
37 Of a battery part	7 In a tumult	56 Unit of length	57 Vessels of W. W. II
38 Places	8 Boundary, to Hamlet	58 Port of Samoa	59 — even good- old Homer
40 Riding whips	9 Wall St. pur- chase: Abb.	62 Barfly	64 Wild shee
42 Swerve	10 Tapestry		
43 One-seeded fruit	11 Nursery meal- time wear		
46 Parson bird	12 Wood sorrels		
48 East, in Spain			
49 Recent: Prefix			
48 Conjunctions			



Observer

Crawling Up Everest

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—On July 18, the two of us set out together to read "Remembrance of Things Past" by Marcel Proust. We have been reading it fairly steadily ever since, thanks to our heavily stocked shelves and our determination to keep on reading until we either finish it or die in the attempt.

These first diary entries of a Shaktleton expedition in literature are presented here, at a time when most readers would probably rather hear about Watergate, because this is also a moment that cries out for public examples of heroism to remind us again of the greatness of which Americans are capable.

Few deeds can be more heroic than an attempt to read "Remembrance of Things Past" from beginning to end. Some persons will quarrel with this. Some will argue that true heroism lies in sitting through all of Wagner's "Die Walkure." Others will hold that it consists in enduring a festival of Andy Hardy films. Every man has his Everest. None is so formidable as "Remembrance of Things Past."



Baker

To help in the struggle I have retained a Shetland reader who is highly praised among his countrymen for his ability to read anything. His name is Tenzing. Once, Tenzing read the inaugural address of Warren G. Harding in its entirety, and to show that this was not a fluke, went on to read "The Last of the Mohicans" almost halfway through. To protect ourselves against the temptation to cheat by skipping several volumes, we are reading aloud, every last word. The opening diary entries follow:

July 18: Would anybody believe 12,000 words about a man who had a hard time going to sleep when he was a boy? We read 22 pages of this before Tenzing gets ugly and says I have betrayed him by not telling him that this is a plot to bore him to death. Fortunately, I am asleep by this time and cannot take offense.

July 19: Another 20 pages today. The narrator—Proust, I suppose—still cannot get to sleep. In a sudden flurry of narrative action Proust drinks a cup of tea and eats a cookie which remind him of his boyhood, especially an aunt and a church he associates with that age, and an inability to go to sleep.

July 20: Only six pages to-night. Proust remembers the church again and, in a plot complication, recalls a stained glass window.

July 21: Our first crisis last night. Lifting the book to begin, I was seized with acute indolence which the doctors say is common in the tertiary stage of tetanus. It was brought on by my conviction that Proust was going to remember the church's steeple while my life ebbed away.

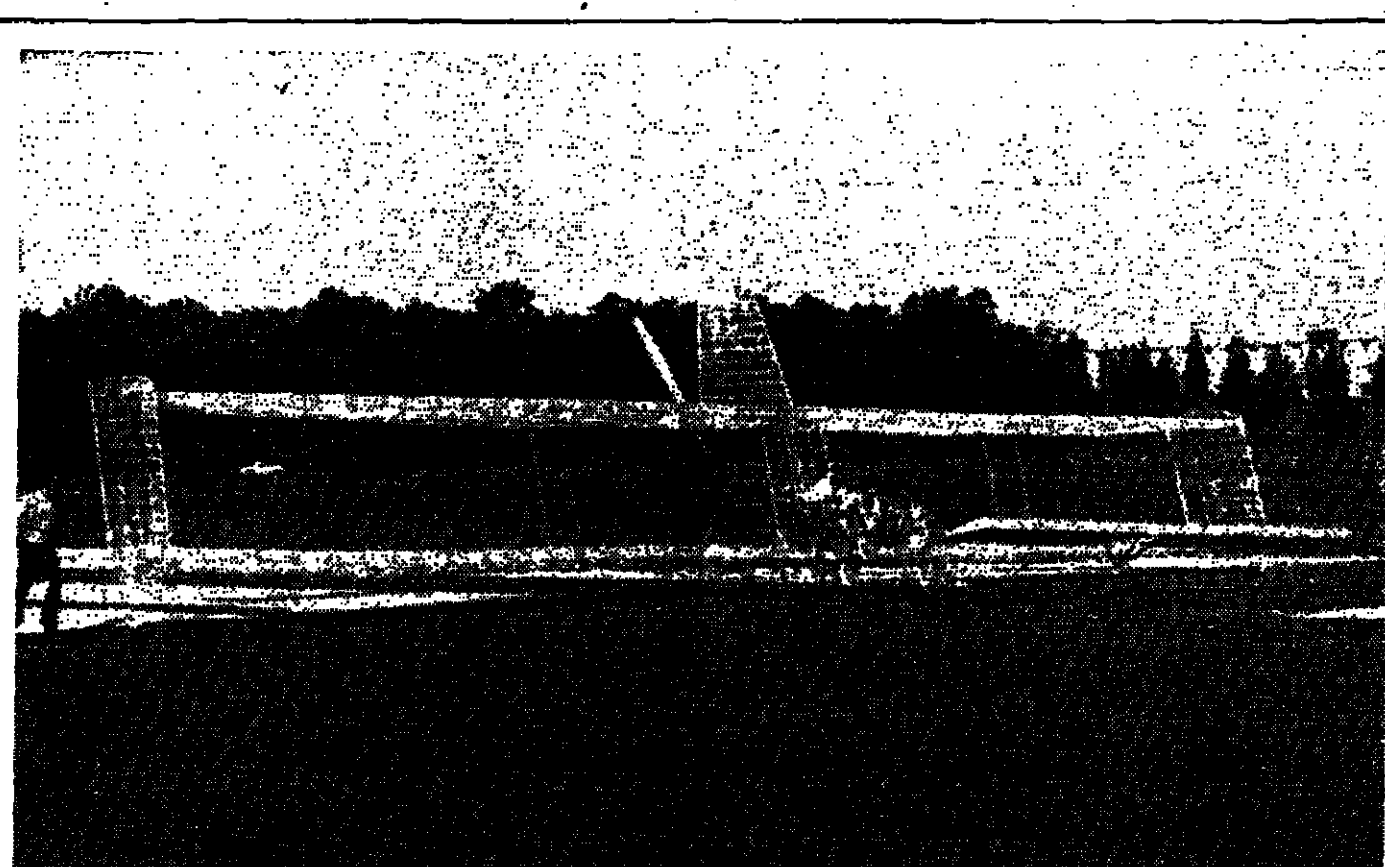
July 22: Tonight we read for three weeks and finish nine pages. Proust reads in his garden and remembers well.

July 23: Seventeen pages in just 32 hours tonight! Proust thinks of an invalid aunt and a musician who rather thinks he would like to play for some guests but is too shy to mention it.

July 25: Tenzing is in a deep depression. "That rotten Proust is going to think of the church again," he predicts at dinner. "Compared to Proust," he tells me, "Uncle Chingachgook and Warren Harding are as much fun as Mae West." I take Tenzing to see an old Terry Thomas movie, which reminds us both of brussels sprouts.

July 26: Refreshed by our night off, we plunge through 27 pages about Proust's boyhood passion for Hawthorne blossoms. Tenzing collapses in hysteria, cursing Hawthorne blossoms, spinach, church steeples and stained-glass windows.

Our medical team orders us to take a week off. With 60,000 words behind us we have hardly denied the book. But we find heroic and American. Next week, says Tenzing, who has peeked ahead, the plot will thicken. He believes Proust is about to take a walk in the country. I already begin to look forward to it.



MAN-POWERED—Massachusetts Institute of Technology's man-powered airplane named "Burd" rolls down a runway in Bedford, Mass., in preparation for its first flight. Weighing 126 pounds with 62-foot wings, Burd is powered by two pilots who pedal the craft in a bicycle-for-two arrangement. The plane designers are competing for a \$128,000 prize offered by British industrialist Henry Kramer for the first man-powered plane to fly a one-mile, figure-eight course. The plane got up to 14 miles an hour during taxiing tests.

Stone-Age Dates in America Come Under Fire

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT)—A Texas geology professor has expressed serious doubts regarding claims of the late Louis S. B. Leakey and other persons that man was making stone tools in California before the last ice age.

In 1968, Mr. Leakey and his co-workers had identified 200 pieces of chert or chalcedony—two forms of hard, or flint-like rock—from a site in the foothills of the California Coast Range, which he believed to be man-made. Several hundred more specimens were suspected as having been worked, in part because of their proximity to the others.

The skeptical analysis is by Dr. Vance Haynes of Southern Methodist University in Dallas. For several years he has questioned the finds and his views have been

published as the lead article in the current issue of Science, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The formation with which the stones are associated lies near and beneath a surface deposit of artifacts that are clearly man-made and of more recent origin. However, the deeper layer, Dr. Haynes believes, is at least 100,000 years old.

Apart from those who believe in the authenticity of the California material, the predominant view is that man first reached the Americas over the Bering land bridge between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago.

A 1968 report to Science, signed by Mr. Leakey, Ruth Simpson and Thomas Clements, set forth their arguments in favor of hu-

man action. Leakey, noted for his excavations of hominoid remains in Africa, had chosen the excavation site, which was dug under the direction of Miss Simpson of the San Bernardino Museum in Bloomington, Calif. Mr. Clements was with the University of Southern California.

Some of the specimens from this dig were "unquestionably the artifacts of the subsequent Lavallois and Mousterian cultures, in the European chronology."

One of the arguments in favor of human occupancy of the site, advanced at a 1970 conference on the subject, was the existence of an alleged hearthstone whose magnetic properties suggested repeated heating by fire. It is, however, possible that lightning could have produced the same effect, according to Dr. Haynes.

The specimens were selected, for their worked-on appearance, from among thousands that display various degrees of chipping.

None of the finds, he says, are as clearly man-made as the Chellean period in Europe, traditionally regarded as the oldest of Stone Age cultures 300,000 years ago. Nor are they as impressive as the artifacts of the subsequent Lavallois and Mousterian cultures, in the European chronology.

One of the arguments in favor of human occupancy of the site, advanced at a 1970 conference on the subject, was the existence of an alleged hearthstone whose magnetic properties suggested repeated heating by fire. It is, however, possible that lightning could have produced the same effect, according to Dr. Haynes.

PEOPLE: White Lines and a Bump

Clear Capt. Mark Phillips

Magistrates in Salisbury, England, dismissed dangerous driving charges against Capt. Mark Phillips, Princess Anne's fiancé, at a hearing on Tuesday. He had been charged after an accident in April near Andover, his car struck another in the rear, forcing it off the road into a hedge. The prosecution said Phillips' driving "was not up to the standard of a competent and experienced driver." But the chairman of the court, Howard Cooke, disagreed, saying there was no dividing lines on the newly surfaced road and there was also a bump in the road. "Had the white lines been in position," Cooke said, "we should have had to come to a very different conclusion."

Speaking of royals, driving and The Marriage: the Nottinghamshire County Council has come up with an unusual wedding gift. The council said Tuesday that the royal family had approved their offer to give Princess Anne the car registration number "1 ANN." The only loser will be council chairman Ann Yates whose official car now carries the "ANN" registration.

STARRING: Jack Nicholson and Maria ("Last Tango") Schneider in Michelangelo Antonioni's new film, "The Reporter." The film, partly by Carlo Ponti, will be shown in Munich, England, Spain and possibly Africa and is scheduled to be finished this winter. MAKING A DEBUT: Tony Curtis, on Broadway in October. The play is "Turtletrees," a comedy by Bruce Jay Friedman and Jacques Levy, with Curtis and Mary McCormack as leads. The play will be produced by a film version of the play with Curtis in the lead.

INVITED: About 130 members of the Bolshoi Ballet to have at the White House on Friday. The group is performing at the White House on Friday. The group is performing at the White House on Friday. The group is performing at the White House on Friday.

Jerry Garcia, lead guitarist of the Grateful Dead rock group, will have to report to a psychiatric hospital for a year, part of conditional probation, after a court decision. Garcia, 30, of Marin County, Calif., was charged with a conditional probation term. Garcia was charged with a conditional probation term. Garcia was charged with a conditional probation term.

"He's very good," said conductor Arthur Fiedler and the crowd of 35,000 yelled "Bravo!" He was Al Davidson, and his instrument, the signal bell on the San Francisco cable car that he operates. "All my life I have admired Fiedler," said Davidson before the concert, "and what I want to do is a fantasy."

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